HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 276 BOMBAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1926 ONE ANNA

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL-COMEDY DRAMA-DE-LUXE !

"POKER FACES"

8 parts—A Roaring Riot of Fun and Frolic.—featuring the lovely adorable

LAURA LA PLANTE

And an All-Star Cast.

A Ripping Crackling Farce Comedy of a young man who palms another girl off as his wife, when he is suddenly accoted by his real wife and the prize-fighter husband of the other girl !

It all began in a row—but so delightfully funny !

And then the lights went out ! What happened will drown your floating rib under gales of Laughter.

As the Drama is a lenghty one there are no side pictures with it you are therefore requested to be in time.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY : 3-30 ; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

A Hundred Horse Power Action Picture—a Beautiful Little Love Story—Comedy—Thrills—Charms—all roaring on at a breakneck speed in

TO-NIGHT 'ACCUSED' THIS WEEK,

A Melodrama that will chase the chills up and down your spine like mercury shaken in a test tube ! Featuring the daring popular Star

DOROTHY DREW

and an all-Star cast including Sheldon Lewis and Miss Dupont.

THE THRILLING CHASE OF A LIFE

is what Helen gives to her unfaithful servant in the Train and Motor Car !

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY : AT 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
20 Nov.	RAZMAK		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,420
22 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,820
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15 903
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †		10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
2April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limit accommodation for passengers from India.

† Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‖ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period commencing from Friday with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-I-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 4th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Class at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

London and Back by Sea £105

London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
25th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	COMORIN	..	At Colombo for Australia.
15th Dec.	HOLLAND MARU		To Japan
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	..	At Colombo for Australia
1927			
4th Jan.	DELTA	..	China & Japan
	NALDERA	..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA	..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
19th Nov.	VASNA	..	Busreh via Karachi
20th ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
22nd ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
24th ,,	BARODA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
24th ,,	KARAPARA	..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,014

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,690.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO :—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE :—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALTY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., *Secretaries and Managers.*

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS : ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE : 25831.
REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—3 TICKET COLLECTORS and TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINER also 2 TRAM CLERKS and 1 GOODS CLERK for Ry. Dept. Apply with /2/ stamp to S. ANUMAN BUREAU, Delhi.
A R1255

WANTED—A qualified NURSE and MID-WIFE. Apply with testimonials, stating age, nationality, previous experience and lowest salary expected. No private practice allowed. Quarters free. DEWAN, Dharampur State.
A 27645

WANTED—4 CLERKS and 2 SUB DN. Clerks for Engineering Department in a State up, one STORE CLERK and 2 TIMEKEEPERS for Engineering Department in Railway. Apply with /2/- stamp MANAGER ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, Delhi.
A R1253

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay Rs. 50, Commission and Travelling allowance. Lucrative business. For terms send anna stamp. NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R3898

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH for the Dayal Singh College, Lahore, on Rs. 200—25/2—400 with benefit of Provident fund, on probation for one year. He will lecture also on religion and theology. Apply to: SUNDAR DAS SURI, Honorary College Secretary, Dayal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore.
A 27693

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India:—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA (Punjab).
A R3902

REQUIRED—A fully qualified MEDICAL GRADUATE as State Surgeon in an Indian State in Central India. Pay Rs 200, rising by annual Increments of Rs. 20 to Rs 300/- and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 25. Applicants must be prepared to come to Nowgong at their own expense for a personal Interview. Applications should reach the office of the AGENCY SURGEON in Bundelkhand Nowgong C.I. by the 15th of December 1926.
A 27677

WANTED FOR ZANZIBAR—First Class SHORTHAND TYPIST able to report speeches accurately if necessary. Knowledge of accounts and Office Routine and perfect English essential. Able to handle and conduct correspondence on own initiatives. To the right man a good salary will be paid Applicants should enclose copies of testimonials, other references, certificates of other competency and speeds with small photograph, which will not be returned. Apply to Box No. 1858, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1251

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MANAGING CLERK in a Solicitor's Office. State lowest salary, qualifications to Box No. 1860, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1261

WANTED—Persons desirous of securing GERMAN AGENCIES. Particulars on anna stamp. STANDARD BOOK AGENCY (Deptt. C), Karachi.
A R3927

WANTED—A high caste HINDU GOVERNESS for two Maharaj Kumaris. Apply stating qualifications and terms to The SPECIAL MANAGER, Court of Wards Estate, Balrampur, District Gonda (U. P.)
A 27663

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

GODOWNS—Large and small for Storage and Factories. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, Post Jacob Circle.
C 27585

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS 90' by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Mazagon
O R3882.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A MATCH for a young healthy educated Muslim boy of a respectable family. Has a very decent income. The girl must be educated good looking and well versed in domestic affairs. Apply Box No. 1859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1259

PROFESSION.

LUCK is the paramount power that governs your fortune and if you want to know what is your luck now consult PROF. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
P

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3426

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 6. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R3889

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN DIRECTORY—Ready in January. Price Rupees ten. Trade, name and address inserted for rupees five. Advertisements rates moderate. LAXMICHAND DOSSABHAI, Post Box 457, Bombay.
L R1255

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE 11in. by 17½in. by 20in Rope, Lees; Ruston-Hornsby Crude Oil Engines 20 and 24 B.H.P. All new. Prices moderate. M. H. DINSHAW CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R1256

EDUCATIONAL.

CROWN TYPEWRITER CO.—Guarantee thorough Training in Shorthand and Typewriting. Fees moderate. Individual Tuition. Apply at 259, Hornby Road, opp. Lloyds Bank.
M R3943

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SFORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marlban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—English DOUBLE LEATHER BELTINGS, 9" quite new. Price 1/8 per lb. Apply to F. M. AMIJI, Dhanji Street, Pydhoni.
TT R3931

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s. s. "TOTTORI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th November 1926 From Japan Via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the Eighth day of December, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1926.
2. To declare a dividend on Preference Shares for the 1½ years ended 30th June, 1926.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., and Mr Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatau, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the First day of December 1926, to the Seventh day of December, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
B. J. PADSHAH,
Director.

Bombay, 19th November, 1926.

NOTE:—If Resolution 2 is passed at the Meeting, Dividend on Preference Shares as above will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 27th day of December, 1926, to those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on 30th day of November, 1926.
27697

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1926.
2. To declare a dividend on Preference Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1926.
3. To declare a dividend on Ordinary Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1926.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. J. D. Ghandy, whose appointment has been made in place of the late Mr. R. D. Tata under Article 102 of the Company's Articles of Association and who retires under the same Article but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.
5. To elect two Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., and Mr. H. P. Gibbs, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 1st day of December, to 7th day of December, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
B. J. PADSHAH,
Director.

Bombay, 19th November, 1926.

NOTE.—If the above Resolutions 2 and 3 are passed at the Meeting, dividends on shares will be paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1926, on and after MONDAY, the 27th day of December, 1926, to those share-holders whose names are on the Company's Books on the 30th day of November, 1926.
27696

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for paving with 3in. Shahabad stone slabs the footpaths along Love Lane will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 29th day of November, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm should be invariably specified in the tender.

Forms of Contract, specification, etc. will be issued (on payment of Rs. 5 per copy) to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer Municipality.
27688

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

SALE OF DIAMONDS.

THERE will be a sale by Public Auction at Panna of about 137 uncut diamonds, weighing 104 Rattis, of various sizes, recently dug out of Panna State mines, on the 15th of December, 1926.

The nearest station to Panna is Satna, G. I. P. and a Motor Service runs daily leaving Satna and Panna at 8 a.m. and reaching 3 hours later. For full particulars please apply to:—

DEWAN,
Panna State,
Bundelkhand, C. I
27689

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED that (1) SHA KHIMJI RACSHI, (2) SHA MAVJI NARSHI (3) SHA KALIAN JI KANJI, (4) SHA TEJSHI PUNJA, (5) SHA HIRALAL DAYABHAI and (6) SHA RAJPAL NENSHI; these six gentlemen have willingly discontinued their partnership from the firm of Messrs. Coovarji Umershi and Co., from Aso Vadi 30th of Samvat Year 1982 i.e. FRIDAY, the 5th November, 1926 and so, no one shall now deal with them in the name of Messrs Coovarji Umershi and Co. If any one will so deal with them we are not responsible for it.

COOVARJI UMERSHI.
OOMARSHI KACHRA.
R1252

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE

RE: VACANT PLOT OF LAND BETWEEN CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET AND KHOJA STREET TO BE LEASED.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER is prepared to consider offers for a temporary lease say from the 1st January, 1926 to 31st December, 1927, of the piece of Municipal vacant land, situate between Chimna Butcher Street and Khoja Street admeasuring about 477 square yards.

The intending lessees are therefore requested to send in their offers stating the monthly rent they are prepared to pay and the purpose for which the land will be utilized in sealed covers superscribed "Offers for the lease of Municipal land between Chimna Butcher Street and Khoja Street" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant of this Municipality on the 30th day of November, 1926, before 1 p.m. (B.T.)

The conditions of the lease and other particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th November, 1926.
27690

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1932 of 1926.

Messrs. VISHWAMBHARLAL KANAIYALAL. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
BHOLARAM JESRAJ MORARKA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 7th day of September, 1926. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Jesraj Pemraj Morarka of Ramgarh deceased, who died at Churu in Bikaner State, on or about the 3rd day of March, 1926, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27692

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2467 of 1926.

AHMED DAWOODBHOY, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Andheri in the Suburban District of Bombay, a Cashier, in the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited, at Waudby Road in Bombay on behalf of himself and all other the creditors of Dawoodbhoy Haji Hasham deceased.
Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) SULTANALLI HAJI RAHIMTULLA, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Andheri, aforesaid but carrying on business in Bombay, (2) SORABJI DADABHOY BASTAVALA, of Bombay, Parsi, an Advocate of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Ravelin Street, within the Fort of Bombay, (3) RATANBAI, widow of Dawoodbhoy Haji Hasham deceased, residing at Andheri, aforesaid, (4) ABDULLABHAI ALLADINBHAI DAMA, of Bombay, Khoja, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, all Executors named in the last Will of Dawoodbhoy Haji Hasham deceased ..... Defendants.

To,
The Creditors of the estate of the late Mr. DAWOODBHOY HAJI HASHAM.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza in Chambers on the 14th day of October, 1926, Notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the Plaintiff abovenamed against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of himself and on behalf of all the Creditors of the estate of his deceased father Mr. Dawoodbhoy Haji Hasham praying:—

(a) For an administration of the estate of the said Dawoodbhoy Haji Hasham by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) For ascertainment of the amount due to the Creditors of the said estate and payment to them of the same.
(c) For an Order that in the event of the assets being insufficient to pay all the Creditors in full the Plaintiff may be paid first his amount of Rs. 4565-1-9 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 3rd June, 1925, till judgment.
(d) For accounts.
and
(e) For his costs.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 17th day of January 1927.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 10th day November, 1926.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27691

PRIMAPHONES.

SPRING WINDING MODEL

Mahogany, Oak or Walnut polished Cabinet World-renowned "THORENS SWISS MAKE" all steel nickel plated Double spring motor, most reliable and perfect motor in the world. Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm. Imperial Sound box. Aliwoon floating Horn.

MODEL No. 104. Rs. 100.

Illustrated Catalogue on request.
Sole Importers and Distributors,

BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,

520-22, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Debra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and C. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

Union Bank of India Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS.
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BEST EXCHANGE RATES

GIVEN FOR ALL

FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc., bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

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Opposite Bombay Club.

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HORNLESS TABLE GRAND MODELS

Mahogany, Oak or Walnut polished cabinet. World-Renowned SWISS MAKE motor. Made by the peoples having 100 years experience in manufacturing line of phonograph motors. Full Swing tone Arm Expression Special Sound box, All Wood floating Horn.

Model No. 80	Rs.	110-0-0
,, ,, 85	,,	130-0-0
,, ,, 90	,,	140-0-0
,, ,, 95	,,	150-0-0

Delivered Free at any Railway station in India.

Illustrated catalogue on request.

THE
VIEL-O-PHONE Co.,

Head Office & Factory, MAHIM, BOMBAY,

Branches:—

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MADRAS 21, Baker Street, G. T.

AMUSEMENTS

VISMI SADI

MEANS

EACH AND EVERY 'POL'

OF

BRIGHT BOMBAY

Civil Marriage—Social Reform

UNFAITHFUL TRUSTY

All This You See

IN

Kohinoor Film Co.'s Film

"VISMI SADI"

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(GIRGAUM.)

Time and Rates as Usual.

DON'T FAIL TO-DAY.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA (LAMINGTON ROAD)

CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
(FOURTH WEEK)

KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S MASTER-PIECE PRODUCTION

THE TYPIST GIRL

OR

WHY I BECAME A CHRISTIAN

!! LAST WEEK !! !! LAST CHANCE !!

PLEASE DON'T MISS THIS WEEK

Daily (4) Four Shows
AT 5—7—9 and 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday, Sunday & Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of building material.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 384-394; 23-29; Case No. 7; Parel Road, Bhindi Bazar.

Building St. No. 358-360; 75-77; 199|201; Case No. 80; 127; 228; Memonwada Road, & Narayan Dharu Street.

Building St. No. 323-325; 214-216; 151| 161; Case No. 202; 203; Nagdevi Street & Musjid; Bunder Road & Memonwada Road.

Building Street No. 26; Case No. 35; Kalbadevi Road.

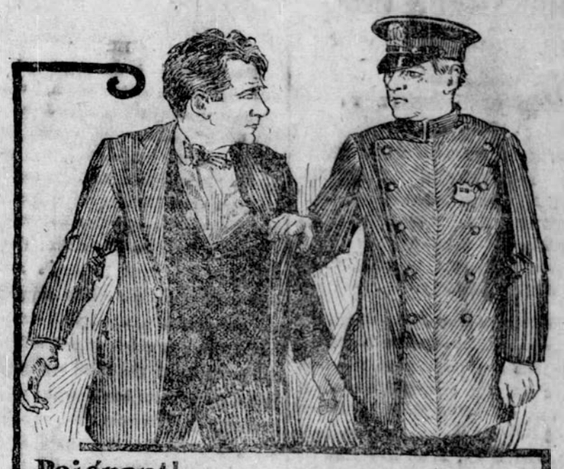
MENESSE & CO.

PRICES REDUCED

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

AMUSEMENTS



Poignant!
Human!
Mysterious!

Charles K. Harris' Greatest Story—

"The TIE THAT BINDS"

Directed by Joseph Levering

POWERFUL!
VITAL!
ENGROSSING!

"FELIX KEPT ON WALKING"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME:— 6, 8 & 10 p. m. Matinee To-day and To-morrow at 4 p. m.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE MAN WITHOUT FEAR

MACISTE

IN A VERY SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF ORIENTAL LIFE

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK

A picture which gained much favour and respect whereever it is shown

SEE:—

THE ARAB BEDUINS!
THE ROUGH SEA!
THE NATURAL SCENERIES OF NAPLES!

MACISTE

The fierce fight with Crew. Don't miss!

The picture is worth to see!

AGAINST THE SHEIK

ALSO

Two Reels Laughable Comedy

"ROARING LIONS ON STEAMSHIP"

TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily. Saturday and Sunday at 3-30.

GLOBE CINEMA,

SANDHURST ROAD.

COMING!

CHARLES HUTCHISON

IN

"LIGHTNING HUTCH"

Serial in 10 Episodes.

PRECIOUS

(Now under the Management of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji, the Proprietor of the West-End and Wellington Cinemas.)

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

THRILLING, EXCITING COMEDY DRAMA OF ROYAL LIFE

"FOR THE PRINCE."

6 Parts—Laughter and excitement all throughout the picture!

PALACE INTRIGUES—A PRINCE AND A PAUPER WITH EXACTLY THE SIMILAR FACES—THE POOR MAN PASSING HIMSELF OFF AS THE PRINCE.

"FOR THE PRINCE."

Thrilling Police Chase—house to house jumps—timid man becoming a lion—a really Cinema Treat this Week.

A Comedy in the Programme.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

PRECIOUS CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SIR MANGALDAS' WADY" SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD, LAMINGTON ROAD and TRIBHOWAN ROAD, (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KHETVADY MAIN ROAD), BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas the Plaintiff in the High Court suit No. 1354 of 1922 Kisondas T. Mangaldas vs. Gordhandas T. Mangaldas and others) and pursuant to the directions given by the Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per Consolidated Consent Decree made in Suits No. 3389 of 1920 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 6663 of 1921 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 2017 of 1921 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas) and No. 1354 of 1922 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas and others) on the 15th day of December, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and on every SUNDAY following at the same hour until all the lots are sold, the undermentioned property subject to a reserve in lots in the order mentioned below.

Lots No. 1, 9 and 8 will be sold to-morrow, Sunday the 21st Instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy's bungalow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan please apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy. at their office at Mercantile Bank building, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

Property of a gentleman proceeded Home:—

A large lot of household furniture such as dining tables, chairs, mirror back sideboard, iron cots with mattresses, dressing and wash-hand tables, office tables, chest of drawers, easy chairs, electric ceiling and table fans, meatsafe, cloth and gown press, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned:—

1 case containing two electric heating ovens (110 volts D. C.).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN AND BEST WORKMANSHIP, ALSO FEW PIECES OF JACOBEAN FURNITURE, RICH VELVET PILE CARPETS, GRAMOPHONE, AMERICAN ICE BOX, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction at No. 1 Rahim Mansion (2nd Floor), Colaba Causeway next to Majestic Hotel, valuable made to order furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, also few pieces of Jacobean furniture, glass, crockery platedware, sliding dining table, leather lined arm chairs, large mirror backside board, dinner waggans, and dumbwaiters, rich velvet pile carpets, rich table ornaments, drawing room suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, silver cabinets writing bureaus glass door bookcases, single and double beds steads, single and double mirror and panel door almyrahs cloth and gown press, chest of drawers, dressing tables, gramaphone with records, American ice Box with refrigerator, etc., etc.

The property of M. I. Giles, Esq.,

Catalagues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY AND JAPANESE MILLS.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

III.

The following is the third and last instalment of the article which, under the caption "Bombay's attack on Japanese Cotton Goods" Mr. George Bronson Rea has written on the Bombay's textile industry, in the "Far Eastern Review," the first instalment of which appeared in our "Trade and Financial" supplement last Wednesday.

Nothing could be fairer than this, showing as it does that Bombay's anti-Japanese ravings are not wildly supported by a government charged with maintaining friendly foreign relations and safeguarding the interests of the home consumer. The Indian Government has therefore wisely met Bombay's preposterous demands by instituting a comprehensive inquiry into all phases of the Indian cotton industry for which purpose it has appointed a Special Tariff Board to hold hearings and take evidence in the various mill centres. This body has prepared a questionnaire containing 129 searching queries (many of which will be found most embarassing for the millowners to answer) and is now sitting at Bombay. The Board is not expected to conclude its labors and submit its report until early next year and in the meantime there is a lull in the anti-Japanese campaign.

The final report of the Special Tariff Board will be read with considerable interest. Its findings and recommendations will be of still greater interest as they will clear the atmosphere of persistent rumors circulated in Bombay to the effect that the anti-Japanese campaign is the outcome of a secret understanding between Bombay and Lancashire to eliminate Japan as a competitor in India and Eastern Africa. Although the Bombay association as a body is leading the attack upon Japan, there are many individual millowners, shareholders and others prominently connected with the industry and commercial life of the city, who heartily disapprove of the questionable methods employed to cover up the prevalent Indian incompetency and mismanagement. In fact, there is no real anti-Japanese sentiment in India, 'amongst the Indians,' who frankly state that the present campaign is engineered from England for the benefit of Lancashire.

A PUT UP JOB?

These men say that the President of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association (Mr. N. N. Wadia) went to England last year in order to induce Lancashire to help Bombay in its fight to get the cotton excise tax abolished. Now Lancashire has never been known to wax philanthropic over any measure for the relief of India, and it is taken for granted, that the President of the Bombay Association had something to offer in return for such a departure from an old established policy, and, whatever it was, it found expression in renewed agitation against the Japanese. Now whatever truth there is to this report it is a fact that Lancashire did support Bombay and that the President of the Bombay Association was knighted in the last Birthday Honors List. I do not like to circulate theories or unsupported statements in matters of such important as this, but there is a certain political verisimilitude to the above explanation, that may help to explain what is otherwise rather obscure. It is a fact that Japan does not compete so much in India with the local mills; for as in Egypt, the Near East and Africa, her trade gains seem to be at the expense of Lancashire.

Now it is alleged that in return for Manchester's support to the abolition of the Indian cotton excise tax, the head of the Bombay mill association undertook to continue the anti-Japanese campaign, and although it was realized that the Government of India could not accede to the demand for a discriminatory duty and denouncement of the Indo-Japanese treaty without inviting diplomatic squabbles and tariff retaliations, the publicity given to the controversy would prepare the public mind for a general protective tariff which would apply to all countries alike. India would then consent to Imperial Preference on British textiles, which would hand over to Lancashire the business that Japan had so painstakingly built up and eliminate her altogether from the Indian market. There is probably nothing behind this talk, but, after all, it is about the only way that Japan can be effectively frozen out of the Indian textile trade with corresponding benefit to Lancashire. At any rate, Mr. Wadia was knighted and despite the fact, that his own mills are well-managed and pay handsome dividends, he stands forth as the exponent of arguments belied by his own experience. Out of 82 mills in Bombay, only eight paid dividends of 20 per cent. or over in 1925. The N. N. Wadia & Company mills were one of the eight. There may exist good reasons why a business man as head of an Association should champion the cause of his less efficient colleagues, but it must be embarrassing, nevertheless, to give the lie to his arguments by his own private business methods and returns.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE THE GOAL.

Considerable weight is given to the above story by the fact that British opinion is practically unanimous in that the future of the nation can be assured only through some form of Imperial Preference or reciprocity with the Dominions. The insolent tone of the Bombay Mill Owners' statement can be explained only on the supposition that the President of the Association, assured beforehand that the Indian Government had received its orders from London, overplayed a hand that official procedure requires shall be shown face up on the table. The following significant observation may provide the key to the puzzle. "My Committee do not at the present juncture wish to make any claim for general protection. They consider that if safeguarded from unfair competition, the Indian textile industry will at least be able to retain its home market." The obvious deduction is that if the Govern-

This may be whipping the devil around ment cannot safeguard the industry by countervailing duties against Japanese goods, the only remedy lies in general protection, which, in this case and at this juncture, also means Imperial Preference. This may be whipping the devil around a very big stump and for this reason, the final report of the Tariff Board will be awaited with interest. It is only fair to state however that so far it cannot be said that the Government of India or responsible opinion in Calcutta has demonstrated any sympathy with the so-called Bombay-Lancashire plot and from the way the Government is handling the question there seems little liklihood that it will be stampeded into sacrificing the interests of the country at large to benefit any one group. This position is very ably set forth by "Capitalist" in the following words:

"In respect of raw material and markets, Indian mills are as favourably situated as any cotton mills in the world, and, at certain times, they have earned enormous profits. Their costs of production are now high, quality of their goods uneven, and their sales methods open to criticism. As in certain industries located nearer Calcutta—for many years it required no very exceptional standard of energy or intelligence to extract profits from cotton manufacturing, but, with the advent of a world-wide depression, that period of easy-money is over, and a sterner contest is now afoot, requiring, in some instances, different men, and, in all instances, different measures. For that reason it is no disadvantage that the cotton industry is now to be examined, with the aid of the patented Noyce X-ray. The Bombay section of the industry has been badly stung and irritated by the Japanese wasp, (which therefore should be effectively "swatted"), but the real sources of its indisposition are internal, and these may possibly necessitate a surgical operation."

BOMBAY'S BAWL FOR PAP.

Aside altogether from pure administrative incompetence, ingrained corruption, inefficient labor and all the other drawbacks to profitable operation in normal times the Bombay industry labors under the further handicap of faulty location. As noted elsewhere, instead of trying to carry forward the main object for which the industry was originally established, the Bombay cotton mills have concentrated on building up the more profitable export trade, thus deliberately inviting a competition they are not equipped to meet on equal terms. This fact has a most important bearing on the present controversy as the erection of mills in other parts of India in the centres of producing and consuming districts, places Bombay in a difficult competitive position for meeting the requirements of the home market. This tends to force Bombay more and more into the export field. Bombay's indifference to its natural market has resulted in the erection of 255 mills scattered throughout the interior of India, each one practically dominating its own particular field. Handicapped by excessive rail and steamship rates and other disqualities, Bombay is practically out of the race for the home market and must engage in a losing fight with better organized foreign competitors for a share of the nearby Asiatic and African markets.

VIDYAPITH CONVOCATION.

The fifth Convocation of the Gujerat Vidyapith will be held in the Vidyapith buildings on the morning of the 28th inst. when degrees will be formally granted to successful candidates at the hands of Gandhiji who will also deliver the Convocation Address.

TATA POWER CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT ADOPTED.

An ordinary annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Tata Power Company Ltd., was held at Bombay House on Wednesday afternoon, Sir D. J. Tata presiding.

The Annual Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June, 1926, presented by the Chairman showed a revenue of Rs. 7,86,627-13-2 and an expenditure of Rs. 32,76,110-0-0 during the year under report. The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report referred to the progress of construction works:

He said that duing the year, the progress on all divisions has been very satisfactory. 75 per cent of the masonry of the Dam had been comp' ted last year, and the balance was expected to be finished in two seasons. As expected, the Dam had been raised to a sufficient height to allow water being impounded for working two Generators during the current year. It had been found desirable to thicken and raise the height of the Dam as well as to extend the time for completion by one season. All measures recommended by experts and responsible officers of the Government of Bombay had been adopted for ensuring absolute safety of the Dam. The Tunnel and two Pipe Lines were practically completed and ready for service. The work at the Power House was for the present concentrated on completing two generating units with their necessary Switchgear and Transformer equipment, and it was expected to complete them and commence operation towards the end of December. The Transmission Line and Receiving Station was practically ready for this partial service. The Kalyan Receiving Station and Thana-Kalyan Transmission Line intended for G. I. P. Railway suppup had been completed, and were put into service. The Chairman hoped that most of the construction work would be completed by the end of June next. The upper part of the Dam, and what, little would remain un-completed on other Divisions during the current year, would positively be completed in the year after.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The calls on shares to the extent of about Rs. 1,18,00,000 having remained unpaid at the end of December last, the Directors had to arrange a loan of Rs. 115 lacs to be made by the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, on the security of the remaining "B" Mortgage Debenture Stock of the Company of the nominal value of £ 250,000 and Third Mortgage Debentures of Rs. 115 lacs to be created by this Company. Although the terms of the loan which are fully set back in the Report may be considered rather onerous, the Directors had to accept them as the money required to complete the works could not be raised elsewhere on better or even equally good terms. After considering the statements and estimates placed before the Directors by responsible officers of the Company, it was hoped that the works of the Company would be completed with the finance so far arranged, provided there was no further stoppage of work, and the Shareholders made all efforts to pay up their calls in arrears.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. J. C. K. Paterson, the Directors retiring in rotation were re-elected, and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and S. B. Billimoria and Co., were appointed Auditors for the Current year.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of The Central Bank of India, Lt., for the fortnight ended 15th November, 1926:

LIABILITIES.

Capital subscribed R3,36,00,000; capital paid up R1,68,00,000; Reserve Fund R1,00,00,000; Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc., R18,97,64,000; Sundries including Branch adjustments R2,57,60,000. Total R24,23,24,000.

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities R3,87,42,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities R3,32,69,000; Bills Discounted R1,69,43,000; Bank Premises R56,05,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments R2,04,70,000; Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc., R12,72,95,000. Total R24,23,24,000.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 18.
To-day's price.

Smoker Sheet, Standard, Rubber, lb. Spot 1|7-7|8. Buyers.

Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot. 1|8. Sellers.

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot. 1|7-5|8. Buyers.

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot. 1|7-7|8. Sellers.

IN THE MATTER OF **LABHCHAND MOTICHAND**

THE TRUSTEES (appointed by a Deed of composition)

To the estate of the above Firm WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT MARBLE HOUSE, 41, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET, On TUESDAY, the 30th November, 1926, COMMENCING at 12 O'clock Noon,

THE FULL EQUIPMMENT OF A

Jeweller's and Goldsmith's Factory,

COMPRISING **MACHINERIES, TOOLS, DICE, etc., etc.**

(Rolling Machines, Polishing Machines, Frosting Machines, Drilling Machines, Hammering Machines, Lathes and Dices, for Necklaces, Churries, Medals, etc. And Blocks for all sorts of Jewellery and Gold Ornaments)

All suitable for Jewellers and Goldsmiths

AND

ONE ELECTRIC AND ONE HAND POWER PRINTING PRESS CUTTING AND STITCHING MACHINES, (All in good running order).

Lots will be on View between 12 noon and 3 p.m. from 20th November 1926.

The Sale will be conducted on behalf of the Trustees

BY

MACKENZIE LYALL & CO.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED NOW

FOR

'MIZPAH" JOCK SUSPENSORY No. 44

Made in three sizes:

SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE.

Selling—Small and Medium: at Rs.2/10 each. Large. Rs.2/12

MERCERIZED Soft Lighter Quality, 1/- Extra.

O LE AGENTS:—**MADON HEALTH DEPOT**

Dr. Erachsha Building, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th November 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is nearly normal except at Delhi, where it is in defect. Temperature has risen, but is still markedly below normal. The lowest temperature in the plains last night was 39 deg. at both Rawalpindi and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was moderately in defect and the minimum considerably so over the whole area, the deficiency in the latter being as much as 16 deg. or 17 deg. at some places. The thermometer fell last night to 36 deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect generally in the rest of the division. Temperature was in slight defect in Sind and in moderate to large defect in Rajputana. Ajmer recorded last night a minimum temperature of 40 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in appreciable defect. Temperature was considerably below normal over most of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is generally drier than usual. Temperature was markedly below normal in the north of the area and moderately so in the south.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Night temperature was generally in slight excess. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 88.1 deg. and a minimum of 74.90, both being 1 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the Bombay Deccan and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature was above normal in most parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has remained dry. The northeast monsoon is showing signs of revival on the Coromande coast. Temperatures continued to be in considerable defect in most parts of northern and central India.

Forecast.—A few falls in the south of the Peninsula.

CROP REPORT.

PUNJAB.

Amritsar.—Cotton arrivals increasing.

Ferozepore.—Cotton picking general.

—Cotton picking general. sowings progressing favourably.

Multan.—Cotton arriving freely. Wheat sowings still going on. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cotton arriving freely. Rabi sowings nearing completion.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Agra.—Cotton arriving freely. All crops doing well.

RAJPUTANA.

Beawar.—Cotton arrivals commenced.

BERAR.

Amraoti.—Cotton picking commenced. Cotton arriving in small quantities. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

KHANDESH.

Dhulia.—Cotton arriving freely.

BROACH.

Broach.—Cotton plants in flower. Outstanding crops benefitting by fine weather.

AHMEDABAD AND KATHIAWAR.

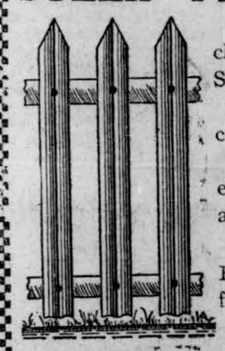
Dholera.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to too much rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Cotton picking general.

SHOLAPUR.

Sholapur.—Crop accounts less favourable.

STEEL PALE



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Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. PARACEL.

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Indicated in *Diabetes Mellitus*, glycesuria, Albuminuria and defective Carbohydrate metabolism and augments internal secretions supplying the necessary substances for the rebuilding of the disordered insular organism.

Per Box Rs. 5 only.

KALYANASRAMA, MYLAPORE, MADRAS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Counting of votes for non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan constituencies 11 a.m.

Polling Day for the Indian Commerce constituency for the Legislative Assembly.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the Englishm mails sails at 2.30 p.m. connecting with s.s. "Naldera," at Aden.

Fancy Fete, Princess Mary Gymkhana.

Lecture on "Education in England" by Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya Hall, 7.30 p.m.

Swimming entertainment, Messrs. Golvala Brothers' Swimming Bath at Back Bay, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. Ranguekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

SUNDAY, November 21.

Public Meeting of the Shias of Bombay re. the All-India Shia Conference, 5 p.m. (S. T.).—Noorbagh.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the total attendance of different nationalities in October last was 850 males being 720 and 130 females.

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH.

The annual general meeting of the Sangh will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Griha, Charni Road, Girgaum.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Communication with radio offices in Bolivia via Viacha is interrupted. Therefore, telegrams for radio offices in Bolivia will be accepted via Lima radio at existing rates increased by six annas per word for private as well as State telegrams.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and a programme of vocal instrumental music will be broadcast at 9.30 p.m.

Call Sign 2 FV. wavelength 387 metres.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Dr. G. Y. Chitre will conduct the weekly divine service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5.30 p.m. (All are invited to attend. The morning divine service will be at 7.30 a.m.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' SCHOOL CONDOLENCE MEETING.

At a meeting of the staff and students of the Chanda Ramji School a resolution was passed expressing deep sorrow at the sad, sudden and untimely death of Sir Lalubhai Shah, the President of the School.

BOMBAY PROV. CONG. COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC AT SIR P. M. GARDENS.

A concert of Indian music organised by the Municipality will be given by Mr. D. J. Master at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-morrow (Sunday), commencing at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

PUBLIC MEETING AT ARYA SAMAJ HALL.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakawadi, Girgaum, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Shreeman Pandit Balkrishna Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Siddhant Principles."

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL.

The annual social gathering of this Association will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (B.T.) at Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, Fort, when the ceremony of opening of opening the portrait of late Dr. H. J. Bhatia, F.R.C.S., will be performed.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION' MATUNGA.

The third quarterly general body meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Association's premises, No. 1, Nanji Ladha Building, Matunga. All members are requested to attend.

LADIES' CONFERENCE.

A Ladies' Conference in connection with the All-India Women's Educational Conference which is to meet at Poona in January next will be held in the Seva Sadan Hall, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. All ladies interested in the education of their sex are cordially invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswanandaji will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagawad Gita at Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, G. I. P. to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Swami Sharvanandaji will conduct a public class in English on Shrimad Bhagavat at the Sri Rama Krishna Asharama, Khar, Santa Cruz, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

THE MYSORE CLUB.

There will be a special general meeting of the members of the Mysore Club to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in "Laxmi Nivas," near King's Circle, Matunga to adopt and pass the draft rules of the Club prepared by the Managing Committee.

"STUDENTS' UNION."

Under the auspices of the above Union of the Sri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya, Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia, will deliver a lecture on "Education in England" to-day, (Saturday) at 7.30 p.m. in the Central Hall of the above institution, opposite Gowalia Tank Road.

THE POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

The first annual social gathering of the past and present students of the above institution will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 2.30 p.m. at the school premises, Darya Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., has kindly consented to preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m., of 18th November, 1926, to 6 a.m. of 19th November, 1926:

Small-pox attack 0, death 0; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 0; influenza attack 0, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 81.

Total mortality this day last year was 83.

RT. HON. T. SHAW'S DELEGATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee of All-India Trade Union Congress, a labour meeting will be held to-day at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Madanpura, Ghelabhai Street, near the office of the Bombay Textile Labour Union.

The Shaw Delegation will visit a few mills to-day, the 20th inst., between 9.30 a.m. and 12-30 noon.

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME.

On Sunday morning the Shaw Delegation will go to the mill area to see the housing condition of the textile workers. In the evening at 5-30 the Delegation will meet the Managing Committee of the Bombay Textile Labour Union at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road Girgaon.

WIMMING ENTERTAINMENTS.

There will be performances of marvelluos swimming feats at Messrs. Golwala Brothers' Victoria Swimming Bath at Back Bay, Fort, to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) at 4.40 p.m. (S.T.) Nearly two dozen girls, Parsis and Hindus, will also take part and the first water-pole match in India between the teams of Indian girls will be played on both the days. There are more than 60 items in the programme, in which Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans will take part. The proceeds of the performance will be made over to Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidence Magistrate will preside and distribute medals and prize. Admission is by tickets.

GITA CLASSES.

Swami Sambudhananda of the Ram Krishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvat Gita at Devkarbhai Mansion, Parel, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also hold a public class on the Bhagwat Gita at the School premises Borivli the same evening at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. S. S. Mehta, M.A., to-morrow (Sunday) at 9.30 a.bm. (S.T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "The Doctrine of Suffering."

The "Dhammpada" class will also meet at the above place to-morrow (Sunday) at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.)

DASHA SHRIMALI VANIK HITTECHHU MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Bag, C. P. Tank; to express deep sense of sorrow and grief at the sudden and untimely death of the late Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Asharam Shah; the life member of the Council.

BAND AT THE KING'S CIRCLE GARDEN

The band of the 1st Bn. 4th Bombay Grenadiers will play a programme of music at the King's Circle Garden to-morrow (Sunday) commencing at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.)

CONFERENCE OF BOARDING CONDUCTORS.

A conference of boarding conductors, belonging to the various communities speaking Gujarati, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4.30 p.m. at the Varjiwandas Kapole Boarding School, opposite Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum Back Road, when all interested are requested to attend.

THANKS TO ELECTION WORKERS.

The Secretary of the Bombay Suburban D. C. C. writes as under:

The Suburban District Congress Committee had appealed for volunteers from the Thana and Suburban Districts for helping the Committee in connection with the Council and Assembly elections work. The response to the appeal was quite gratifying. Now that all these elections are over the Committee desires to put on record its deep sense of gratitude to all the workers who worked for the Congress candidates for whom the Committee worked viz., Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, G. B. Trivedi, P. R. Bhojane and Dr. Deshmukh. The Committee cannot approach every worker individually as the workers are many and not all of them are known to the Committe. The Committee therefore expresses its thanks to all workers through the Press and further hopes that all the workers will continue to render the same help to the Committee in future.

PATHE CINEMA.

A plot of the first order a cast that leaves nothing to be desired, and situations that make you forget you are sitting and watching pantomimic puppets racing across the silver screen, are the things that make "The Tie That Binds", which opened yesterday at the Royal Opera House for a run of a week, entertainment with a quality bound to please the most fastidious.

"The Tie That Binds" is about Daniel Kenyon, millionaire toy manufacturer, very much interested in pretty Mary Eleen Grey, his employee. When she shows an interest in David Winthrop, his designer of mechanical toys, he throws both out of his plant. They marry and struggle to make ends meet. Several years pass, and Winthrop, knowing the state of the couple lures Mary back to his plant by promise of a splendid position. David, abandoned by his wife, senses trouble brewing, rushes to the plant after hearing an ugly report, and arrives one evening just as his wife. But it would be criminal to destroy the surprise waiting when you come to this part of the picture.

The story is well handled by the following cast: Barbara Bedford, Walter Miller, Raymond Hatton, William P. Carleton, Robert Edeson, Julia Swayne Gordon, Marion Swayne and Effie Shannon.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

"Accused," gives the vivacious Dorothy Drew the biggest opportunity of her screen career and she is especially capable in the role suggested by this title. This picture is to be seen at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week.

"Accused," was written by Roy Briant and directed by Dell Henderson. An excellent cast supports Miss Drew.

Dorothy Drew is remembered as the spirited heroine of previous Elbee pictures. "Accused," presents an amazing variety of backgrounds and types of life in thrilling sequences of vivid drama. The vital Dorothy Drew personality, which has illuminated other striking Elbee photodramas, is given full play in her starring role in "Accused." There are many keys to romance. The ending of a love affair—or rather, the ending of the preliminaries and the beginning of real happiness—may be shown in a photoplay in a hundred clever ways—but when a beautiful girl who wouldn't hurt a fly and a man, honest as the day is long, meet for the first time, in the middle of the night, each bent on opening another man's safe, it seems to be taking an unfair advantage of Romance! The manner in which this amazing romance is worked out in "Accused," the picture will hold your interest every second of the time. The programme includes a comedy.

FOOTBALL.

POONA DISTRICT FINAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 17.

The Middlesex Regiment from Ahmednagar met the Royal West Kents on Tuesday on the latter's ground in the final of the Poona District Football Tournament (Poona Group Section). The game in its earlier stages was an interesting one especially after the visitors opened their account. Lated the 'Mids' again got the upper hand due to their excellent ball control and following up tactics, and scored two more goals in the first half. On restarting Budd increased the visitors' score to four goals but a little later Thatcher opened the West Kents account. The Middlesex had most of the play thereafter winning by 5 goals to R. W. Kents one goal.

TENNIS.

POONA, Nov. 17.

Poona Gym. Handicap Tournament some good games were witnessed in the first round of the Mens Doubles that between Scott and Dright and Shackbolt and Sandars being particularly good contest.

The following are the results:—

Ladies Singles Handicap—Miss (+15/3) beat Miss Wade (+3/6) 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. Stewart (+15/3) beat Mrs. Bruen (—3/6) 6—3, 6 1; Miss Baker (+15/3 beat Mrs. Hay (+3/6) 6—0, 6—3, Miss Mangin (—3/6) beat Mrs. Turner (—15/3) 6—1, 6—4;

Men's Doubles Handicap—Peter and Helps (+3/6) beat Love and Lowe (plus 3/6) 6—3, 7—5; Fowler and Roberts (+15/3) beat Wright and Battrill (+15/3) 5—7, 6—3, 6—2; Scott and Wright (+3/6) beat Shackbolt and Sandars (+15/3) 6—2, 2—6, 11—9; Groves and Neale (+3/6) beat Sladen and Stewart (+3/6) 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; Lewis and Liscombe (+15/3) beat Rogers and Lyle (+15/3) 3—6, 6—2, 6—4; Winder and Skrimshire (+15/3) beat Block and Murcott (+3/6) 6—1, 6—2; Martin and Doran (+15/3) beat Mangin and Gourlay 6—2, 6—1.

A TENNS MATCH.

POONA, Nov. 17.

The Staff and Departmental Tennis Club and the Cheshire Regt. on Tuesday played a tennis match at the Willingdon Soldiers Club. The teams consisted of six pairs and each pair played the other in turn. There should have been six rounds but as the light did not allow of it, only five were played and instead of each set being one of nine short games, in the later games only seven were played to complete the match before darkness set in. There were some interesting contests Capt. Lee Stevenson and Q. M. S. Freeman of the Cheshires playing good tennis and winning all their games. Their side however, fare badly and were able to score only 89 points against the Staff and Departmental Club's 156 points.

ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT AT BANDRA

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 18.

On Sunday 21st November 1926 an athletic tournament will be held on the Municipal Recreation Ground Bandra starting at 4-30 p.m. The Bandra Physical Culture Association established a few years ago annually organize such athletic sports with a view to inculcate the truth of the wellknown adage "Mens sana in corpore sano". A cursory lance through the programme will soon strike one of the well balanced carefully arrangement of events for the respective sex and age.

The programme of 26 items range from the simple walking race to the skilled and instructive feats on the trapez, double bar, ladder etc. It is open to all castes and creeds and sexes, with the nominal admission of 1 anna per event.

It appears that a large number of entrants have already submitted their applications and the tournament will be a feature well worth the labour and energies of the B. P. C Association.

PRIMARY EDUCATION GRANT.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GOVT.

HOT DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

The Corporation considered the question of Government contribution towards the primary education in the city and urged the Commissioner to take legal action promptly so as to bring the Government to their sense of duty they owe to the city.

A lively discussion also followed on the scandalous state of primary school buildings in the city and once again the Schools Committee were pulled to look to the health of the children who suffered in insanitary and prison-like school buildings. The question was ultimately referred to the Medical Relief Committee

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner dated the 20th October 1926 with reference to the Corporation resolution dated the 5th July 1926 regarding the institution of legal proceedings against Government in respect of primary education grant in which he stated that the Municipal solicitors had been instructed to take necessary steps in the matter.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. B. G. Horniman seconded the proposition.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot wanted to know from the Commissioner what steps the Municipal solicitors had taken in the matter and where the Corporation stood exactly. He also wanted, if it was possible, to expedite the matter.

The Commissioner said after the Corporation passed the resolution in February or March last some informal negotiations had passed between the Government and certain members of the Corporation and therefore it was not possible for the Commissioner to take immediate action.

After he (Commissioner) took over the chargo, he wrote to the Government to come to some solution.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that the letter from the Commissioner dated the 20th October 1926, with reference to Corporation resolution dated 5th July 1926, regarding the institution of legal proceedings against Government in respect of the primary education grant payable by Government to the Corporation, stating that Government were still collecting information and the matter was, therefore, not possible to expedite the settlement and he instructed the Municipal solicitors to take the necessary steps in the matter.

DROP THE BUDGET PROVISION.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram did not think the Government would arrive at an amicable settlement until some action was taken. In the meantime, he suggested to drop the provision made in the budget for primary education so as to stir up the Government to their sense of duty.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai opposed the idea of dropping the provision made in the budget and urged to take action to force the Government to pay their dues to the Corporation.

The motion was agreed to.

PRISON OR SCHOOL?

Mr. W. H. Hammond then moved:—

"That the Schools Committee be requested to report at an early date the action taken by them as regards the removal of the Municipal Marathi School at Mahim near Mahim Bazar Road and the Municipal Gujarati School near by in view of the fact that both these schools have been condemned as insanitary and that excellent alternative accommodation is available at a moderate rent within a few yards of the present schools."

Mr. aHmmond said he had visited the two school buildings and found that the first had no light and extremely insanitary while the other was simply a cave and looked more like a prison than a school. At a hundred yards distant from that spot there was an excellent building at a monthly rental of Rs. 200 which would accommodate both the schools and he hoped the Schools Committee would go into the matter and take up that building for the purpose.

Mr. B. G. Parelker seconded the proposition.

Mr. B. G. Horniman thought it better to close down such schools rather than allow the unfortunate children to go to the insanitary buildings.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla in urging the Schools Committee to take immediate action.

After some discussion the proposition was agreed to.

MALARIA IN THE CITY.

Consideration was then given to the motion of Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master:

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the cause or causes of malarial fever recently prevailing largely in the New Gamdevi locality, a locality which has been recently laid out on sanitary lines by the Improvement Trust and provided with well ventilated and sanitary houses and well constructed roads and drains."

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment: "That the Medical Relief Committee be requested to report in consultation with the Commissioner on the cause or causes of the recent increase in the prevalence of fevers especially Malaria in the City."

Some discussion ensued on the medical aspect of the malarial fever some medical members maintaining that the scourge prevailing in the city was malaria while others considered it a type of influenza and ultimately the amendment was passed and the original resolution was thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

GURU NANAK PROCESSION.

SHOWER OF BRICK BATS.

NON-VIOLENCE UNDER PROVOCATION

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 19.

Persistent rumours had been afloat in the city for the last fortnight, that disturbance of peace would be caused if the Sikhs took out a procession in honour of the birthday of Guru Nanak with music. In view of these rumours, the police had made elaborate arrangements to keep peace in connection with the procession which was taken out yesterday. Sikh ladies who wanted to participate in the procession were not allowed to accompany. As the procession was passing opposite the Juma Mosque with band playing, brickbats were thrown at the processionists from the adjoining quarters, hitting some Police Officers and spectators, three or four of the latter being more or less seriously injured. Mr. Bennett the Police superintendant lost no time in ascending the roof of a shop from which the missiles were thrown and making prompt arrests of 36 persons who are alleged to have been caught red-handed. At the close of the procession, the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Police were thanked for prompt action in saving the situation and the Deputy Superintendent publicly appreciated the spirit of calmness and non-violence exhibited under provocation by the processionists.—A. P.

LATE SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

SURAT COLLEGE CLOSED.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 17.

The sudden news of the sad and premature death of Justice Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah of the Bombay High Court, has been received throughout the city with feelings of great regret. Besides Bombay, Sir Lallubhai took a leading part in the literary and educational activities of Gujarat, and in his death not only Bombay but Gujarat has lost a great Gujarati. He was a pice-patron of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat and consequently the M. T. B. Arts College, Surat Sarvajanik Schools and various schools of the Society were closed to-day in his honour.

In the morning at the opening of court all judges assembled in the District Court and expressed sorrow for the death of Hon. Justice Shah. The District Judge Mr. Vasudev and Divanbahadur Thakorram said words of praise for the deceased's high abilities.

BOMBAY LAW COLLEGE CLOSED.

The Government Law College, Bombay, and the Library attached to it, were closed on Thursday, the 18th instant as a mark of respect to the late Hon'ble Sir Justice Lallubhai A. Shah, who was the senior member of the Board of Visitors of the College.

MEXICAN GUN-RUNNING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

POSSIBILITIES OF UNITED STATES' ACTION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Significant references to the possibilities of the United States' action as a result of Mexican gun-running in Central America were made in a statement by Mr. Kellogg in which he recognised Diaz as President of Nicaragua and said that the latter's request for the United States' intervention would be seriously considered and could, if situation developed seriously, be made the basis for the employment of the United States' naval forces in Nicaraguan waters to prevent the landing of arms from Mexico.

Mr. Kellogg alluded to at least five filibustering expeditions to Nicaragua and Guatamala from Mexican Ports. Mexican interference with the Central American States was presumably aimed at fostering Bolshevist theories, and the United States was necessarily concerned in such interference owing to the geographical position of those States between the United States and the Panama Canal.—Reuter's Special.

WEAVERS OF JAMSHED MILLS ON STRIKE.

200 weavers of the Jamshed Mills situated at Fergusson Road struck work on Thursday demanding reinstatement of their head jobber who has been dismissed. The total strength of the mill is 1,500 and the other departments are working as usual.

LATEST CABLES.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

In the polling for the Calcutta suburbs municipal areas constituency to the Legislative Assembly the contestants being Messrs. Tulsicharan Goswami (Swarajist) and Narendranath Sett (Responsivist) Mr. Goswami appeared to have secured three-fourths of the votes. 36 per cent of the votes were recorded 1151 votes having been polled out of 3131 votes.—A. P.

Men and Matters.

The election fever in the city is by now on the wane; and the average citizen who has during the month been suffering from a high temperature, may now mop his brow and fan himself into a state of comfort, thanking the Lord it is now over. But the Lord is merciful—and hath, of his abundance, provided the city dweller with a splendid tonic to brace up his shattered nerves and be his good old self again.

* * * *

For behold, the cricket carnival is at hand and soon all Bombay and his wife will crowd in its thousands to witness our local "ustads" competing for the blue ribbon with our distinguished visitors from across the seas. What better pick-me-up could the gods give to dear old Bombay, who has been for the last six weeks, pulled by the coat-tails here there and everywhere by perspiring canvassers and aspiring candidates?

* * * *

Bombay has always been the home of cricket in the East. To the Bombayite, the cricket carnival at the ebb of the year, is not merely a passion, it is a religion. All roads lead to the maidan, and turbans and caps cheek by jowl with topees and frock-coats teach the cynic that in spite of our political labels and babels, we can give each other a good old handshake and pass the bowl around—"shabash" Bombay, "Follow suit" rest in India.

* * * *

Politics also is a game like cricket and the rest, but to some of our contemporaries, it appears to be a game where the laws of good sport may safely be thrown aside. The sporting spirit is apparently not the forte of the "National Herald" which trotted out an old letter written by Mr. Jayakar to a Christian friend. Not that the letter in any way damaged Mr. Jayakar's bona-fides, but to spring a surprise upon him at the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour, when he was up to his eye-brows in work on the eve of the election, was clearly meant to gag him and let the mischief spread from pillar to post like a bad coin.

* * * *

The laws of every game require that your opponent should get a reasonable chance of hitting back and though the game in the present case, was to prevent Mr. Jayakar from hitting back by giving him no time to reply, Mr. Jayakar batted very well before unfair bowling and sent the ball of mischief over the boundary by a clear exposition of his case. The stream of people that backed him at the polling booths, clearly showed to the unsporting critic, that Mr. Jayakar had the better of the exchanges—and we are content to leave it at that with a dose of parting advice to the writer in the "National Herald" to be quite sure on the next occasion not to catch a Tartar, and also to make it a point to attend the ensuing cricket carnival and there learn the ideals of good sportsmanship.

* * * *

Dean Inge scandalised some M.P.'s by saying, in a book just published, that the manners of the present M.P's needed much mending, "that the new type of member is sometimes a drunken blackguard, and turns the House of Commons into a bear garden." There!

* * * *

This was going too far, even for a Dean. The M.P.'s, jealous of their rights,—including the right to drink—cried "Provilegel Privilege! Breach of Privilege!" The Dean must be summoned and the passage expunged from the book. The mother of Parliaments a bear garden!

* * * *

The Speaker was in a fix. Full of precedents even from the days of Magna Charta, he saw that the plea of privilege was time-barred. But he was resourceful. He complimented the present M.P.'s by saying that he found from his long experience that their predecessors were much worse. Now, the predecessors were at a safe distance in their homes, such of them as were not in the graves. The compliment mollified the present M.P.'s We are told that they cheered. We are not told how many drank to the health of the Speaker.

* * * *

She: "Don't you ever speak of love?"
He (tactfully): "Er—yes—Lovely weather, isn't it?"

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK.

	19th November,
Previous Closing Rate	13.10
To-day's Closing Rate	13.01
...Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	19th November,
Previous Closing Rate	7.04
To-day Expectation	7.00
Difference	—.04
To-day's Opening Rate	7.02
Difference	—.02

Market is steady.

Sewri	264-8-0
Khandi	264-0-0

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

Money.—Money conditions have remained the same as reported last week with no further increase in rates from those quoted then. Call money rate was quoted at ¾ per cent. and fixed deposit rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. for two months, 4 per cent. for six months and from 4 to 4½ per cent. for twelve months.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 12th November, 1926, shows a rise of Rs. 83-17 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 39,69,32,000 as compared to Rs. 22.71 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 43.38, an increase of 0.13 per cent. over last week. Government securities have declined by Rs. 44.63 lacs. Loans and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 20.75 lacs and Rs. 56.47 lacs, respectively, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 42.97 lacs. Both Government deposits and other deposits have increased, the former by Rs. 35.25 lacs to Rs. 10.90 crores and the latter by Rs. 21.65 lacs to Rs. 79.30 crores. The bank rate continues unchanged at 4 per cent.

While the market for Government securities was quiet but steady, during the past week, prices improved somewhat. 3½ per cent. paper slightly improved from Rs. 77/5 to Rs. 77/8 and 1945/55 Loan to Rs. 108/6 5 per cent. Loans, 1935 and 1933, kept steady at Rs. 103/2 and Rs. 104/8. 5½ per cent. 1928 Bonds declined to Rs. 106/12. 6 per cent. Bond, 1297 and 1930, changed hands at Rs. 101-10 and Rs. 106-12, 1931 at Rs. 107/14 and 1932 at Rs. 108/14. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan declined from Rs. 114/1 to Rs. 113/10. The 4 per cent. New Loan 1960/70 remained steady at Rs. 88/11.

It is reported from the United States that plans have been completed for the withdrawal from the market of 4 million bales of cotton for a period of eighteen months. As a result of this action co-operative institutions, Government as well as private, with the assistance of banks in the cotton growing districts, will urge a reduction of at least 25 per cent. in the acreage planted to cotton during the coming year.

EXCHANGE:—Dullness prevailed in the exchange market throughout the week. There were few export bills offering and these were more than off-set by purchases of T. T. for bullion imports with the result that sterling exchange declined from 1s. 5-13|16d. to 1s. 5-25|32d. Following are the forward rates:—November 1s. 5-25|32d., December 1s. 5-13|16d., January 1s. 5-27|32d., February 1s. 5-7|8d., March & April 1s. 5-27|32d., and May|June|July 1s. 5-13|16d.

India's imports up to now are only a little above normal, while exports have declined greatly. This decline is due to the lateness of crops and their slow movements to markets; lowered commodity prices and high freight rates consequent to the coal strike in England.

The dollar sterling quotation continued to improve to 4. 85-1/8. but at the close the rate declined to dollars 4. 84-7/8. French francs strengthened to 140.75 as compared to the last week's closing quotation of 120.75. The "Belga" was firm, the closing price being 34.88 and the Italian lira reacted from 119 at the close of last week to 115.

A Press Communique issued by the Controller of Currency states that Home remittances during the month of October, 1926, were nil.

GOLD: The gold market was quiet but steady. Prices improved towards the end of the week on an easy exchange market The rate for ready gold increased to Rs. 21-9-0 per tola. The offtake has not improved and remains at about 15,000 tolas a day. The volume of business transacted was small with speculative forward buying. The stocks on hand are estimated at about 4 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London declined on Wednesday to 84.9 3/4d. but recovered to the former quotation of 84.11½d. The rate for sovereigns remains unchanged at Rs. 13-9-0 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-9-9 and Rs. 21-9.0 for ready, Rs. 21-9-6 and Rs. 21-8.9 for 20th November and 20th December settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £63,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 32,05,116 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be 32,05,116 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £60,000

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for Sept. 1926, amounted to 48,350 ounces as compared to 49,735 ozs. for August 1926, and 48,319 ounces for Sept. 1925.

SILVER:—The silver market has again undergone a week of wide fluctuations in prices. The sharp changes up and down have been due to manipulations by bull factions for options to be settled to-day. The opening quotation of the week was Rs. 60-12 for ready and by Monday afternoon the market had sagged to Rs. 58-15 per 100 tolas, rising rapidly the following day to Rs. 60-4 and on Thursday to Rs. 60-10. At the close the market declined to Rs. 59-8 for ready delivery. A considerable amount of unloading has also taken place during the week, with the result that the anxiety caused by the anticipation of another "squeeze" is relieved to some extent.

The bull operations have been reinforced by continued good off-take which is greater than normal for this period of the year, principally on account of the ruling cheapness of silver. The China market has shown a nett improvement during the week, the rate for T. T. on London improving from 2s. 5-13|16d. to 2s. 6-1|20. China banks have again both bought and sold and there has been some buying in the local market for American account.

At the present time the Bombay market is predominent in its influence over other foreign markets. The outlook at the present is uncertain and depends more largely on the offtake. The offtake has averaged about 300 bars a day and stocks on hand are estimated at about 3,100 bars, but heavy arrivals are expected for the end of the month settlement. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 26d. and 25 1|4d. for ready and 25 3/4d. and 25-1|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 60-12 and Rs. 58-15 for ready, Rs. 60-9 and Rs. 58-12 for 24th November settlement and Rs. 59-2 and Rs. 56-13 for 23rd December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £27,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £629,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1,122 bars and Rs. 289,312 in coin. This week's shipment from London to India is expected to £195,000.

SHARES:—The Stock Exchange was open for two days during which time the market was steady with little or no price increases. The following are the fluctuation in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 870—865; Century Rs. 375—368|12; Central India Rs. 521|4; Crescent Rs. 170—165; Fazulbhoy Rs. 868|12— 861|4; Madhowji Rs. 113|12—111|4; New Great Rs. 288|12; Pearls Rs. 506|4—496|4; Simplex Rs. 127|8—130; and Swadeshi Rs. 477|8 Rs. 475.

The miscellaneous section was generally weak. Tata Iron Ordys. remained steady at Rs. 62|12 and Dfds. declined slightly from Rs. 208|12 to Rs. 205. Andhra Valleys receded from Rs. 750 to Rs. 745 and Tata Hydros from Rs. 1,045 to Rs. 1,036-4. Alcocks were steady at Rs. 220 and Bombay Trams were quoted at Rs. 130xd Cement shares were unchanged, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 19|4. Katni Ordys at Rs. 105 and Dfds. at Rs. 300. In Railway shares only Tapti Valleys declined by about Rs. 10 to Rs. 690, while other shares remain unchanged.

As a result of rumours emanating from outside Bombay that, even though it should be decided by the Government of India to establish a new Reserve Bank, the policy of Government towards the Imperial Bank would be a generous one, Imperial Bank shares appreciated in value, the closing quotation being Rs. 1,515 as compared to last week's closing quotation of Rs. 1,502|8. Contributories after improving to Rs. 380 closed at Rs. 377|8. Bank of India and Central Bank shares remained steady at Rs. 74|4 and Rs. 28|8 respectively.

COTTON.

We have nothing to report specially than what we have stated in our daily reports as the last week does not show any important development. The prices ruled fairly steady and the outlook of the coal strike is becoming uncertain. In the interest of our readers we give below a valuable summary of the general conditions of cotton markets issued by Messrs. Langley & Co.,—Bombay—under date 16-11-1925

AMERICA:—A series of steady markets in New York has resulted in Futures showing a nett advance of a few points since a week ago.

The general outlook does not appear to show much alteration. For the most part, markets have been extremely quiet and small. A bulge of roughly 1|4 cent during the week produced some increased offerings by the South and the advance was very short-lived.

From general advices it seems apparent that plans organised by various bodies to hold cotton are sufficiently advanced and on a sufficiently broad scale as to assure some success. At present levels, the South show no signs of pressing sales, though their offerings have increased on any moderate advance in price. Circumstances, however, have not yet permitted the measure of success in their object being gauged, because trade and investment buying has been large enough to absorb offerings and keep prices steady.

While it is difficult to obtain any definite information on the subject, we would imagine that the trade must have covered their normal requirements well ahead and, in addition, the October contract is carrying a considerable amount of investment purchases, while we have even heard of cotton being sold further ahead still. It is being commonly expressed that this year will see a record consumption figure. The consumption in the U. S. Mills to the end of October is already some 165,000 bales in excess of last year's figures to that date, and while it seems certain that last year's figure will be exceeded, it is doubtful whether in view of present trade circumstances the excess will be on a scale to have much effect upon the position reviewed iin a statistical light,

It is not unreasonable to suppose that the trade have bought sufficient of their normal requirements at present levels, and if demand is to be maintained, it must be rather looked for from investment sources, that is to say from those who are prepared to purchase cotton a considerable distance ahead and consider it worth while doing so at present levels We have heard that the feeling that cotton is worth buying well ahead is gaining ground, as it must needs do, not only to off-set the satisfaction of normal trade requirements, but also to preserve the equilibrium of the market.

For the past month, demand has maintained prices barely steady, and while investment purchases during the interim may not have caused much regret, the continuing failure of the market in responding to better influences may give rise to a feeling amongst intending investors that a better basis may be obtained by deferring purchases.

From advices, we understand that short interest in the Home markets is small. Long interest in the hands of Spinners, Farmers and Banks is reasonably strong and likely to be held, but in addition there is a speculative long interest, the strength of which is indeterminable, and it exists as a weak factor, if only in that in the event of the principal demand slackening, some liquidation by tired Bulls might be expected.

In 1920, we had a big crop following a moderate one, and ended 1921 with a carry-over of 9 million bales, yet the lowest price was not seen until March 1921. Conditions then were not the same as now, for with small stocks of the manufactured article we can expect a much bigger swallow, but it is an instance of how big crops keep on depressing prices.

Generally speaking, we hold to our opinion that while it is not safe to sell the market, we do not consider the attractions which present prices appear to offer, or the outlook sufficiently clear to warrant purchases at present.

BOMBAY:—In comparison with America our parity has narrowed during the week, the general level of hedge contracts being some Rs. 5 higher. The steadiness has been principally due to short covering and a reflection of firm prices ruling in up-country markets. Trading has been devoid of any particular interest.

While crop movement has accelerated in the Berars and Khandesh, it is still relatively slow, particularly in the United Provinces. From various sources but chiefly on account of late maturity, there has been a tendency to reduce crop estimates and it would appear that current ideas favour a crop slightly smaller than that of last year. Present arrivals are being well cared for and it is fairly apparent that not much weight of crop will be felt until at least early next year.

Export demand continues on a small scale only.

Generally speaking, prices appear high enough for the time being, but we do not expect much change either way in the near future.

PIECE GOODS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

In the piece goods market, still there continues a feeling of uncertainty and the business is rather neglected in the English cloth. Of course there is little demand here and there but the developments of the Coal situation are anxiously awaited. In English goods, white mulls show a declining tendency and prices show a drop of 2 to 12 annas. Liepmann's White Shirtings show a little improvement in the prices. Other fabrics are rather neglected

Local mills cloth does not show special activity. The trade is buying only hand to mouth.

Japanese cloth also kept in moderate request. The only feature is that forward orders are booked at easy rates.

On the whole there is very little chance for any marked demand in cloth.

The quotations for the leading shops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.

Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38		9	0 0
„ 10,0000	..45×	„	11	0 0
„ No. 33,000	..45×	.. ..		
„ No. 2800	37×	.. .. ..		
„ No. 4545	38×38	.. ..	9	0 0
„ No. 15000	44×38	..	10	0 0
„ No. 16000		..	10	8 0
„ No. 17000		..	11	0 0
Graham's No. 2730	..59	..	9	0 0
„ No. 2750	..45	..	11	0 0
Dewhursts B.B.B	..38×38 1/2	..	16	0 0
„ B.B.	..38×38	.. 1/2..	14	0 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2		.....	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38		9	0 0
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„	..9	0 0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48 51×38		..14	8 0

GREY DRILLS.

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	..17	2 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	..15	8 0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..6	0 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..5	5 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..5	0 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..5	8 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	..17	10 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	..22	8 0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..7	2 0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..7	14 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..8	10 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..9	6 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..6	00
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	
„ No. 166	..39×20	..6	6 0
„ No. 818	..38×20	..6	8 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..4	0 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net	12	12 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5	10 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2	8 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..3	0 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3	8 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..4	0 0
„ 1K-4K38' ,43"48"53	×18Aug.		
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..6	0 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..	
„ No. 86,999	..40×18	..	
„ No. 775	..40×18	..4	2 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..4	6 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..5	2 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..5	2 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..6	2 0
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	..

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..	..
„ No. 6181 .. „		..3	0 0
„ No. 1850 .. „		..	
„ No. 1900 .. „		..	
„ No. 2600 .. „		..	..
„ No. 21021 .. „		..	..
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	..4	6 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3	8 0
„ No. 95950-97970			
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..6	12 0
„ TipooW/WWW34	×18	..4	7 0
„ No. 50000 .. „		..4	11 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..4	15 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656			
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	..	..
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	..	..
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510			
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..2	15 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820			
"Motor Car" ..	..	..2	15 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS.

No. 666 Shirtings	38×38ONet			
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×..40	„	..13	8
„ 5151 „	44×0038	„	..11	0
„ 4141 „	44×38	„	.....	
„ 5544 „	44×38	„	.....	
„ 3800 „	44×38	„	..15	0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36Ex. Bond		7	12
'9" Dragons	..30×36 Ex. Bond		7	12 0
'Elephant" Drills	..29×40	„	..13	12 0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40	„	..11	0 0

THE GAUHATI CONGRESS.

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS.

The cold in Assam is dewy and rather severe. Delegates and visitors for the ensuing Congress at Gauhati are requested to provide themselves with sufficient winter clothing. Mosquito curtains will be very useful.

"Press Tickets" will be issued to representatives of recognised papers (dailies and weeklies only). Applications for such tickets will be received by the General Secretary up to the 21st. of December, 1926. Applications which are not sent by the editors, should be countersigned by the editors of respective papers. Names of persons and other necessary particulars of intending reporters must be stated in the applications. The General Secretary or some person authorised on his behalf will grant interviews to the intending representatives and the decision of the person to be interviewed will be final in the matter. Every representative must furnish himself with a certificate from the editor of his paper.

(1) The minimum fee for daily tickets for visitors will be as follows:—

First day Rs. 10. Subsequent days Rs. 5.-per day.

(2). Special visitor's tickets will be of the following rates:—

Class "A"-Rs. 5,000.-
Class "B"-Rs. 2,000.-
Class "C"-Rs. 1,000.-
Class "D"-Rs. 500-
Class "E" -Rs. 100.

Children from the age of 5 to 12 years will be allowed half tickets.

(3). Delegate's accomodation fees for the Congress session will be Rs. 6.

(4). Visitors accomodation fees will be Rs. 7.- for the Congress session.

(5). Special family cottages fees will be Rs. 50.- each for the session.

(6) Leaders' special camp fees will be Rs. 120.- each for the session.

Family cottages and Leaders' camps may be reserved on payment of the fees in advance and correspondence regarding the same will have to be made with the Secretary, Accomodation Sub-Committee.

ROUTE TO GAUHATI.

An idea of the routes leading to Gauhati from different parts of India is given below:—

Generally from Bombay, Madras and other parts of India excepting some parts of Behar the best route to Gauhati is Via Calcutta. The Shillong mail which leaves Sealdah (Calcutta) at 3-36 (S. T.) p. m. is the short convenient train arriving on PANDU (Gauhati) next day at 12-13 st. noon. Fares from Calcutta to Pandu are- 1st Class-Rs. 57. 7. 3. 2nd Class Rs. 28. 12. 9. 3rd- 10. 2. For changes etc., see Route (i) above.

The Exhibition Sub-Committee has decided not to be allow any staff except hand spun and hand wooven cotton silk or woolen fabries and yarns inside the Exhibition. Applications for Exhibitors' stalls are coming in from all parts of India Construction work is almost complete and the stalls will be ready in a fortnight's time for occupation. Size of the stalls will be 10' X 8. and upwards. Rates are -8. per sqr ft. Free and concession rate stalls will be provided for Khadi exhibition and other deserving applicants.

DEFECTS OF PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

PROF. RADHAKRISHNAN'S SUGGESTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18th

Professor S. Radhakrishnan of the Calcutta University who returned here to-day from Madras after touring in England and America interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press said:—If our young men are trained to despise their own culture, there is not much hope for our country which is already outwardly broken. Respect for one's own individuality is a solid basis on which moral culture and learning could be assimilated by us. Unfortunately our system of education has neglected to attach itself to our culture with the result that our best men are content to mark time and repeat past authorities instead of advancing on them. If our education should have penetrated our life we would long ago have sloughed off our superstition in which most of us have still faith. The unduly literary character of our education has made us unfit for facing life's problems. Our graduates are fit only for law and public service. When these can not absorb them they turn to political agitation. Some method by which the immense brain power of the country could be brought to bear on the large natinal resources has to be devised immediately if the increasing economic restlessness is to be averted in any appreciable manner.

WANT OF FUNDS.

The money that is earmarked for our education in our country is inconsiderable when compared with the western nations. The progressiveness of the western nations is due to their faith in and respect for a large scale education. A huge national effort in the matter of education is necessary. The American University authorities are anxious to have more Indian students in the American Universities. It is a matter for regret that while Japanese and Chinese are availing themselves of the benefits of the American Universities and technological institutes, Indian students are not doing so. In the matter of applied science and technology, no other country offers much advantages as America.—A. P.

MR. HUSSEINBHOY'S WITHDRAWAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with considerable surprise the interview of Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee that appears in your issue of to-day. He says: "He was leading up till the moment of his withdrawal and he clearly said (sawy) that in case he did not withdraw Mr. Jinnah's position was not absolutely certain." This is a gross misrepresentation of facts and an unfair reflection on Mr. Jinnah in so far as it suggests that although the Mussalman electorate wanted Mr Husseinbhoy he gave way to friendly pressure and withdrew in favour of Mr. Jinnah.

I was at the Town Hall working for Mr. Jinnah from 8-0 a.m. to 6-0 p.m. and far from Mr. Husseinbhoy leading till the moment of his withdrawal his side of the polling booth was practically deserted and a very large majority of those who voted during the first four hours came with Mr. Jinnah's volunteers, in his cars and expressed an emphatic and unequivocal desire to record their votes in his favour. This statement can be amply borne out by any one who was present at the Town Hall in the forenon.

I gather from my fellow workers at Navroji Hill that the situation was similar at that polling station.

Further it must, indeed, be a highly credulous reader who would believe that Mr. Husseinbhoy although well-supported by the voters and having a fair chance of being returned withdrew because of friendly pressure, especially after a strenuous and persistent canvassing of many months, a virulent propaganda in the press and a lengthy interview in the "Chronicle" telling us what he proposed to do in the Assembly. Indeed the pressure must have been titanic and the men who exerted it more in the nature of demi-gods than ordinary mortals.

I join you in congratulating Mr. Husseinbhoy on his doing the graceful thing in withdrawing in favour of Mr. Jinnah although it would have been even more graceful if he had not stood at all. But I regret that he should have very nearly ruined the effect of it by giving this unfortunate interview.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. CHAGLA.

High Court, Nov. 19.

IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE.

EUROPE'S DEBT TO ARABIA.

BHOPAL RULER'S REPLY TO ALIGARH ADDRESS.

The foundation stone of the Science College at Aligarh was laid on the 14th instant by His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal. His Highness was presented with an address by the members of the Court of the Muslim University.

In his reply to the address, His Highness alluded to his past associations with the Aligarh University and the personal interest he took in the well-being and progress of the institute.

A SELF GOVERNING UNIVERSITY.

"The history of educational progress among the Mussalmans of India, said His Highness is an interesting and instructive study. It is the record of a heroic struggle, waged by a great reformer against the forces of blind prejudice, and narrow-midned conservatism based on a misinterpretation of Islamic teaching. That reformer came at a time when India was in a state of transition: when the old social and political order was changing under the influence of new ideas and a new form of Government. He saw that the struggle for existence was assuming a new aspect; that the Mussalmans must either equip themselves for the changed conditions, or, reconcile themselves to political and economic extinction. Fitness for survival required the adoption of a new system of education in keeping with the spirit of the age. The orthodox element in the community took it for a direct encroachment on the religon of Islam, but the great Sir Syed's powerful personality and indomitable will bore down all opposition; and the result was the foundation of the M.A.O. College, which has since been raised to the status of a self-governing university, focussing the educational activities of Muslim India.

HINDU MOSLEM UNITY.

Concluding, he acknowledged indebtedness to several prominent rulers of state, particularly the Maharaja of Alwar, who lent their support to the cause of Muslim education at a time when certain irresponsible forces were at work to create a most unfortunate and regrettable schism in the two communities of India. The example of the Maharaja of Alwar, His Highness said, went a long way to show that India was not without leaders who considered Hindu-Moslem unity to be great national asset.

IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE.

It is needless for me to emphasise the importance of Science both in daily life and as a subject of study in any well-balanced scheme of university teaching. It opens before us endless vistas of material progress. Its scope covers the whole panorama of our physical environment, and its object is to bring the unexplored regions of nature under the empire of man. More than these, it enables us to catch an occasional glimpse of the mysteries of existence, to contemplate the riddle of the universe, and to trace it to the consumtable wisdom of the Infinite Mind that planned this marvellous scheme of creation.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATION OF THE EAST

We are the inheritors of a great civilisation which has left its impress on the intellectual life of the western world, and forms the groundwork of modern progress in almost all the branches of abstract and applied Sciences. Europe owes a heavy debt of gratitude to the Arab scientists for their great researches in astronomy, optics, trignometry, arithmetic algebra, chemistry medicine, botany and mineralogy. Their works, translated into Latin, were the standard authorities on those subjects and formed part of the university curriculla after the great revival of learning, and Europe, in her time, is now transmitting to us those intellectual legacies with interest. It will be a proud day in the history of this institution when it turns out scholars able to uphold the traditions of those great pioneers of learning, and thereby extend the confines of human knowledge.

SCIENCE AS APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.

There are some other aspects of Science which are quite as important as its academic side. One of its great uses is its application to industry, for the study of which you have made provision in the shape of the School of Technology which you have included in your schme. The establishment of that School will be a great boon to the community and will play an important part in its economic advancement. It will provide new careers for our young men who are now forced to overcrowd the legal profession, to seek admission into Government offices, or to end their days in unemployment and despair. When we are educating them on western lines, it is our duty to provide for them at least some of the openings which are available to young men in the industrialised countries of the west.

MENTAL AND MORAL PROGRESS.

Another side of the study of Physical Science is the development of certain mental faculties and moral traits as a result of the methods followed in scientific investigation. It is of immense value in training the powers of observation, and clear thinking, which are essential to the right

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 6).

conduct of affairs in every-day life; it helps the student in forming habits of accuracy and precision in the handling of data and the formulation of results. The scientist accepts no fact as proved, unless, it is tested by actual experience, and pursues the sequence of cause and effect to its logical conclusion, without making any concession to accepted beliefs, or popular opinion. He proceeds from the known to the unknown by logical reasoning, and is never satisfied till he gets at the truth. The acquirement of these habits is helpful not only in the training of the intellect but also in the formation of character which is one of the primary objects of University education.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:--Quiet but Steady.

LOCAL:---Steady.

Private cables:—
Fossick's Bureau estimate crop 17,680,000 Bales New York. May highest 13.23 at the opening and lowest 13.08. (12-21 p.m.)

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The New York futures market opened at a rise of 3 to 8 points and dropped some 15 points on hedge selling in the early trading. The market was featureless still close with a narrow change in prices and finally closed 3 to 5 points lower and spot quotations were reduced 5 points.

The market at Liverpool opened 3 points higher but with a small business fluctuated within a narrow range, prices closed unchanged to 1 up.

The latest cables inform that the outlook of the coal strike is becoming uncertain.

The next Bureau report will be issued on the 22nd next showing the indicated crop together with the ginning report.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a little drop in American prices our market opened easy and declined on scattered selling and improved a little before the close at 3 p.m.

Broach A/M.	261/8	261/8	260	261/8
Oomra D/J.	252	252	251	252
Oomra March	247	247	246/8	247
Bengal D/J.	222	222	221	222
Bengal Mar.	218	218	217	218

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 18.
To-day's price.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Shipment Nominal. Dec|Jan £7-3|4.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Nov|Dec. £17-2-6.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—
Shipment Nominal Nov|Dec. £17-7|8.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Shipment. Quoted Nov|Dec. £19-1|4.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Shipment. Quoted Dec/Jan. £18-1/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 18.
To-day's rate.

Demand Bills 484.37—.31

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 18.
To-day's price.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£118-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10.3/4
National Bank	£47-¾—1/8
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£84-7/8
Conversion Loan	£74.7/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent.	£102—½
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£70
Government Securities 3 per cent.	£59-3/4
Consols	£54-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£99-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£92

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 18.
To-day's price.

Copper, English Best Selected	£64
Copper, Braziers	£73-1/2+½
Yellow Metal	£68
Spelter, Hard	£29-1/4—1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£17-5/8
Tin Block	£312-1/2—1 1/4

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Nov. 18.
This week.

Total Bullion	£153,000,000
Public Deposits	£20,500,000
Other Deposits	£100,200,000
Government Securities	£34,400,000
Other Securities	£69,400,000
Notes & Coin	£34,600,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£267,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	£28.69 per cent.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 18.
To-day's price.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.:
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb 53/3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1|2 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers Jan|Feb. 53|6.
Market:—Steadier but demand is slow.
Wheat Australian:—
Shipment Sellers Jan|Feb. 55|-
Market.—Steadier but demand is slow.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Shipment Liverpool value Nov/Dec. 57|3.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 18.
To-day's price.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Shipment Buyers Nov|Dec. £17-7-6.
Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Shipment buyers Apl/May to £16-65

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 18.
To-day's price.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.::—
Delivery Buyers December 30|10 1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.::—
Delivery Buyers Jan|Apl. 30|10 1|2.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 18.
To-day's price.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton:—
Shipment Offered Nov|Dec. £16-0-0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton:—
Shipment Hull. Paid Dec|Jan. £15-5|16
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton:—
Shipment Hull. Paid Jan|Feb. £15-1|4
Market:—Firm.

Linseed, La Plata:—
Shipment Hull, Paid Feb/Mar. to 15 3/16
Linseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Nominal Nov|Dec. £18-1|2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 18.
To-day's price.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f. Calcutta:—
December, per cwt. 18|6.
Jan|Mar, per cwt. 18|7-1|2.
July|Sept. per cwt. 16|9.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay:—
Jan|Mar, per cwt. 18|8-1|2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f. Karachi:—
Jan|Mar, per cwt. 18|9-1|4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York Nov. 18.
To-day's price.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality), spot: 16-5|16—1|4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 18.

Silver.—China bought. Bazaars bought and sold offerings small.

	To-day's price.
Spot	25-7/8+1/8
Forward	25-11/16+1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 18.
To-day's price.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4: 11-1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Sovereigns Ready 13/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/13/0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 59/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 59/6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 57/5.

London, Nov. 18.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 25-14.
Silver forward d. 25-11.
TONE OF SILVER:—
Quiet. Distant future uncertain. Selling miscellaneous.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Ready:—21/9/3.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/9/0, highest 21/9/6, at 6 p.m. 21/9/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/9/0, highest 21/9/3, at 6 p.m. 21/9/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar: Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Ready:—59/6/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 59/8, lowest 59/2, highest 59/8, at 6 p.m. 59/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 57/4, lowest 57/2, highest 57/9, at 6 p.m. 57/5.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh:—Opening 56/15/0, highest 56/15/0, at 6 p.m. 56/15/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 2/10/0.
Tone—Market quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 25/16
Bank Demand	1/5 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 1/8
Fcs. Demand	.....
American Dollars	277 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	138
Shanghai	174
Japan	136 1/4
Singapore	158

Market steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Nov. 19, 6-30 p.m.

READY:—
Daud Bunder is closed on account of Kartak Poornima, so no rates are reported to-day.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.
FORWARD:—	
Wheat May	7 7 3
Wheat January	7 15 9
Linseed, May	10 4 6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/8.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1112.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1097.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st Rs. 132 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 138.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174.
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 3/4.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84 7/8.
London—Paris Frcs 140.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88
London—Rome Liras 115.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.38.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

3months 4 11/16 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4. per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3/4 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent. Nom.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 19

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1937-38 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/13.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/5.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs 101/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-48 Rs 104.
Tone of Market:—Steady. 3½ per cent Paper in demand.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Nov. 19

JUTE.

Albion ..	505	Howrah ..	42/12
Alliance ..	525	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	..	Kamarhatty	648
Anglo-India	415	Kankanarrah	500
Auckland ..	270	Kelvin ..	868
Barnagore ..	197	Khardah ..	490
Bally ..	210	Kinnison	1000
Birla ..	9/7	Lansdowne	292
Belvedere ..	650	Lawrence ..	600
Budge-Budge	512	Lothian ..	470
Caledonian ..	565	Naihati ..	482XD
Chapdani ..	178	National	31/10
Clive ..	37/12	New Central	580
Craig ..	5/4	Northbrook	53XD
Cheviot ..	300	Nudea ..	45
Dalhousie ..	440XD	Orient ..	262
Delta ..	553	Presidency ..	8/4
Empire ..	54	Reliance ..	71XD
Fort Gloster	875	Soorah ..	30
Fort William	329	Standard ..	470
Gondalpara ..	995	Union ..	570XD
Gourepore	730	Waverly ..	6/8
Hukumchand	13/8	HESSIAN ..	14/8
Hooghly ..	82	JUTE ..	61/8

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	250
Bowaria	134	Keshavram Cotton	..
Bengal Nagpur ..		New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur ..		Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur ..		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia	9/14	New Kendah ..	
		Raneegunge	33/4
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	..	I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	4/8	Marshalls	..
B.I. „	D	Madon Theatres	4/8
Burma Corp	10/4	Scindia Steam	..
C.P. Cement	..	Titagar Paper	..
Howra Oil	..	Thorney Croft	..
Hume Pipe	..	Imperial Bank	1520
I.I. Still	6/14	„ Conty.	382

Remarks:—
Jute shares quiet. Government Securities remained unchanged. 3 1|2 per cent. Govt. Paper|77|6, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108-2; 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88-11. The stock exchange will remain closed till Monday morning.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 18.
To-day's price.

December	12.63—.03
January	12.70—.03
March	12.91—.04
May	13.10—.05
July	13.29—.04
Middling Spot	13.05—.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Nov. 18.
Today's price.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 69,000—12,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000—50,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 22,000—18,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 18.
To-day's price

January	12.69—.06
March	12.83—.05
Middling Spot	12.64—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.
To-day's Closing.

November	6.82+.02
December	6.82+.01
January	6.88+.01
February	6.89+.01
March	6.95+.01
April	6.97
May	7.04
June	7.06+.01
July	7.11+.01
August	7.13+.01
September	7.15+.01
October	7.17
November	7.17
Middling Spot	6.99+.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.
To-day's Closing.

November	13.57—.03
December	13.29—.03
January	13.12—.03
February	13.09—.03
March	13.01—.04
April	12.99—.04
May	12.96—.04
June	12.93—.04
July	12.90—.05
August	12.88—.05
September	12.93—.05
October	13.03—.05
November	13.00—.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	15.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.
To-day's sales.

Sales at Liverpool	7,000—1,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation	300+100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

New York, Nov. 18.
To-day's price.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	12.77+.08
March	12.97+.06
May	13.18+.06
New York. Noon Call:—	
January	12.71+.01
March	12.94+.05
May	13.13+.01
New Orleans. 10-45 a.m.—	
January	12.76+.06
March	12.88+.04

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.
To-day's closing.

Scinde, Good	4.90+.10
Scinde Fully Good	5.20+.10
Scinde Fine	5.50+.10
Bengal Good	5.00+.10
Bengal Fully Good	5.30+.10
Bengal Fine	5.60+.10
Oomra, Good	5.75+.10
Oomra Fully Good	6.05+.10
Oomra Fine	6.35+.10
Broach, Good	5.60+.10
Broach, Fully Good	6.00+.10
Broach Fine	6.40+.10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 18.
To-day's rate.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3/4 p. c.—1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5.3/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 18.
To-day's rate.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.43-3/4+½
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-¼
T. T. Brussels on London	24.88+.01
T. T. Madrid on London	31.90—.05
T. T. Milan on London	114.10—1.70
T. T. Berne on London	25.15+.01
T. T. Paris on London	141.00—.50

London, Nov. 18.
To-day's rate.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, Nov. 19. Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 5 6
Finix	No. 6½	0 5 9
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 6 3
David	No. 10½	0 7 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 7 6
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 8 0
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 7 9
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 8 0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 8 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 20	0 10 6
Japan	No. 32	0 13 9
Japan	No. 40	1 0 0
Japan	No. 42½	1 0 6

THE METAL MERCHANT'S CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Nov. 19. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1.3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	2	55 8 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Nov. 19. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2		58 4 0
Copper German	3/4	58 8 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper German	1¼	58 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchetka joint		25 4 0
Copper, English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		35 0 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Rangooni		26 0 0
Lead country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	54 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		58 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 8 0

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

KARACHI, Nov. 16.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co. Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi.)

A good business has been transacted in Railway shares. As mentioned in our last report the Sind Lights Railway Company has declared and paid a dividend of Rs. 5 per share.

The Karachi Electrics have changed hands in large numbers.

Name of the Company.	Paid up Value.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	100-0-0	150-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	140-0-0
Larkana Jacobabad	100-0-0	78-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	76-0-0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	93-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	97-0-0
DEBENTURES.		
6 p c. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	112-12-0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

	Bombay, Nov. 19. Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 6
Century	„	0 11 0
Jacob	„	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 9
Elphinstone	„	0 10 3
Appollo	„	0 11 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Stand Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Century 91|192½	„	0 14 9
Century 6404-8705	„	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 0
Phoenix	„	0 14 3
Pabaney (Poolmala)	„	0 14 3
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 14 3
Kaliamardan	„	0 14 0
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 3
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 9
David Mill	„	0 14 3
Appollo	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 14 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 13 6
Appollo (Pyala)	„	0 13 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 13 6
Sakuntala	„	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	„	0 13 3
Globe	„	0 12 9
Rachael	„	0 13 0
Palkhi	„	0 13 6
Maher	„	0 13 6
LEPAD.—		
Spring	„	0 13 9
Textile	„	0 13 9
Century	„	0 13 3
Maher	„	0 13 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 15 6
Century	„	0 15 6
Mun Mill	„	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
Jacob	„	0 14 6
Mun Mill	„	0 15 0
1386 Tata	„	2 13 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 14 0
Jamshed	„	3 14 0
Century	„	4 4 0
Pearl Pebaney	„	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	„	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	„	5 8 0
5800 Kurla	„	8 4 9
1325 Morarji	„	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	„	7 5 0
Hindustan	„	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 12 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 9
Textile	„	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	„	2 3 0
Appollo David	„	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	„	1 1 0
Proenix	„	1 0 6
Kohinoor	„	1 1 9
Tata	„	1 1 6
CHADAR Kori Calendar:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	„	0 15 0
Mahei	„	0 15 0

SHIPPING.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The P. & O. Co.'s English Mail steamer Razmak will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at 2.30 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The N.Y.K. steamer "Tottori Maru" arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

The Asiatic Co.'s steamer "Nizam" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer "Garmula," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

The P. & O. S.N. Co.'s English Mail steamer "Rajputana" arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 4th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Morea" arrived London on Friday, the 18th instant.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 1-30 p.m. on the 17th instant.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranchi" carrying Bombay Mails of 13th instant ex s.s. "Naldera" left Aden at 6 p.m. on the 17th instant.

IMPORTS.

November 19.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind from London. Agents M. M. and Co.

From London:— 205 cases wincarnis, 153 cases hans and becons, 131 cases cheese, 66 cases cordials, 26 cases perfumery, 2 cases cosaques, 252 cases soap, 40 cases toys, 98 cases jams, 448 cases and 303 pkgs. chocolate, confectionery and provisions, 29 cases chocolate syrup, 50 cases syrups, 39 cases books, 95 cases and 2 pipes wine, 40 cases beer, 150 H/brls. Ale, 18 cases perfumed spirits, 36 cases spirits, 11 cases disinfectant fluid, 14 cases and 6 bags woollen carpets, 12 cases chalk, 27 cases H'less medicines, 129 cases medicines, 13 cases and 26 pkgs. medicinal goods, 40 cases fruit salt, 30 cases champagne, 352 cases cigarettes, 177 cases ovaltine and biscuits, 20 cases preserves, 200 cases gin, 31 bales felt, 26 bales corks, 179 cases boot polish, 12 cases quinine, 14 cases shoes, 11 cases cycles and parts, 32 cases motor cars and accessories, 10 cases motor cycles and parts, 10 cases art silk, 10 cases calenders, 25 cases Scrubbs amonia, 10 cases elect. lamps, 133 rolls wire netting, 13 cases toilet powder, 15 cases gramophones, 100 cases whiskey, 28 coils copper wire, 61 cases pearl barley and oat meal, 31 cases sauce and pickles, 46 cases castor oil, 262 cases o'stores and vinegar, 41 cases grape water, 23 cases glass ware, 36 cases eau de cologne, 17 cases ties and collars, 35 cases and 39 pkgs. printing ink, 14 cases stationery, 24 cases elect. materials, 5 cases and 18 cts. cable, 4 cases and 350 drums varnish, 133 drums, 198 kegs and 25 cases paint, 49 cases photo plates.

EXPORTS.

November 19.

S S Razmak for London:—12 bdles woollen carpets A Azizullahoff, 10 bdles. woollen carpets F Hajioff, 3 bdles lamb skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 1 bdle woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 16 empty cylinders Brunner Mond and Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—2 bdles woollen carpets F Hajioff.

S S Mandala for London:—3000 cwt linseed oil cake Mossabhoy and Co., 1000 cwt linseed oil cake B H Lele.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1500 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmahomed, 50 bales raw wool K Esmail, 4 bales row wool H R Rehmanbhoy and Co., 4 bales raw wool W Latham and Co Ltd., 10 bales raw wool M Motilal, 23 bales raw wool The Bombay Co Ltd., 125 bales raw wool M Nissim, 62 bales raw wool D Koondanmal, 25 bales raw wool H G Zakeria, 25 bales raw wool G Jethanand, 51 bales raw wool D Sassoon and Co Ltd., 25 bales cotton waste M Mafatlal and Co.

For Barcelona:—901 cwt vateria Indica Mugaseth and Sons.

For Manchester:—2 bales M.M. sheeting J Sassoon Mills, 1 bales M.M. drill J Sassoon Mills.

For Glasgow.—102 cwt hoops S S Miranda, 10 cwt shooks S S Miranda, 2 cwt condiments Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1 pot palma rose oil, Volkart Bros., 490 cwt vateria Indica Mugaseth and Sons.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926 BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).
Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.,
The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).
GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926
The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship. Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926
The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Final and the rest passes in Final and Inter subjects (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). Practice and Law of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Geography, Political Economy, Business English.

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BABAN GOKHALAY.
Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1926.

RIDING FOR A FALL.

Lord Birkenhead has not forgotten his old galloping methods. A forced up exchange, a packed Commission to seal it, a pre-concocted and feverishly got up report did not satisfy his enthusiasm for speed. If it were not for the timely intervention of the Swarajists, he would have got the necessary currency legislation through the Assembly even before all the volumes of evidence were in the hands of the legislators. Now we learn that he is prepared to accept straightway and wholesale the recommendations of the Commission. As for the views of the Assembly or the country, he simply ignores them. This tearing of the mask of Responsible Government will not fail to be appreciated. Lord Birkenhead may be galloping fast. But he will do well to remember that there is such a thing as riding for a fall.

His intentions with regard to the Currency policy have been embodied in a communique, issued by the Government of India from Delhi on Thursday, which raises vital issues of constitutional importance. We are sure we are not wrong in making the assertion that since the inception of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms not a single communique has been issued by the Government of India citing the authority of the Secretary of State in Council. The present communique undermines the constitutional position, however insignificant it may be, gained through the Montagu Act, and it is the duty of all politically-minded people in this country, to whatever persuasion they may belong, to lose no time in denouncing in emphatic terms and vigorously resisting the renewed effort on the part of the Secretary of State for India to recover his position of the great Moghul which he occupied to the detriment of the country in the pre-Reform days. It was clearly stated in the recommendations made by the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament in 1919 that in fiscal matters the Secretary of State was no longer to interfere whenever there was an agreement between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature except when the interests of other parts of the Empire as a whole were involved. This recommendation was not made merely on paper. It was acted upon in the year 122. In that year the Government proposed the enhancement of the import duty by 3 1|2 per cent. without a corresponding increase in the excise duty on cotton and the Legislature agreed to the proposal made by the Government. A deputation of Lancashire merchants waited on the then Secretary of State, the late Mr. Edwin Montagu, to protest against the action of the Indian Legislature and to suggest that a simultaneous enhancement in the excise duty be also made. Mr. Montagu, with his characteristic loyalty to the spirit of the Reforms, replied that India was no longer under the pre-Reform days, that in accordance with the recommendations made by the Joint Committee the Secretary of State had to cease to interfere in questions relating to the financial and fiscal policy where the Indian Legislature and the Government of India had come to an agreement. Again, while moving the omnibus resolutions with regard to the recommendations made by the Esher Committee in 1921 in accordance with a resolution moved by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer which had been accepted by Government, the latter bound themselves to bring recommendations made by all future Commissions for discussion on the floor of the Indian Legislature before they took action on them. In the communique that the Government have now issued they are once more going back on their pledged word, and the Secretary of State has not only destroyed the convention established by his predecessor, Mr. Montagu, but he is also acting in direct contravention of the recommendations made by the two Houses of Parliament in 1919. Once the people of this country acquiesce in the reinstatement of the Secretary of State as the dictator, they will be a party to dealing a direct blow to the spirit of the Reforms, whatever it is, and will reduce the present Indian Legislatures to a position worse than that of the late lamented Imperial Council with no powers except that of a glorified debating society.

It will be remembered that the predominant opinion of all the members of the Muddiman Committee was that the control of the Secretary of State should be relaxed: while Indian witnesses and most of the Indian members of the Committee wanted the relaxation to be provided by statute, the English members of the Committee held that such a relaxation could be established in practice by means of a convention. By acquiescing in the communique issued by Government the members of the Muddiman Committee, both the Majority and the Minority, will have to eat their own words. It is, of course, not surprising that while Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Baldwin are trying to deceive the Liberals with promises of a further advance, they are also tightening the hold on the country and drafting rules placing all sorts of restrictions on the President and Ministers and by once more allowing the Secretary of State to exercise his authority as our sole dictator. We are also conscious of the fact that obsessed and almost blinded by his own pet theories, Sir Basil Blackett is leaving no stone unturned to checkmate the efforts being made throughout the country to force him to accept the 1|4d. ratio, beneficial to the bulk of the masses of India. But it is amazing, we repeat, that the Government of India under Lord Irwin should countenance any effort on the part of the Finance Member and the Secretary of State to reduce themselves once more to the humiliating position of mere pawns in the hands of an autocrat.

ADULT EDUCATION.

The charge is often brought against our school and college students that they concern themselves little with studies beyond those that are absolutely necessary for their examinations. There is, unfortunately, much truth in the charge; but it must be admitted, at the same time, that the schools, colleges and Universities themselves do little to stimulate and satisfy interest in wider studies. Thus it happens that, when the students enter life and participate in its many activities, they find that the knowledge they have acquired is too cribbed, confined and academic to throw much light on the actual problems confronting them. Then there is the larger class of adults who have had little or no college education but who later in life feel a longing for some working substitute for it. To both these classes of adults the Universities owe a duty which they have as yet poorly recognised. They, like their students, have taken a very narrow view of their duties.

Even in Great Britain it was but recently that the Universities undertook the task of giving "extra-mural" instruction to adults other than the regular University students. But once they took up the work, their progress has been remarkable. Many private institutions that were earlier in the field co-operated with the Universities. In 1918 the Fisher Act linked together all forms and agencies of adult education and conferred upon Local Educational Authorities new powers and duties with regard to such education. The Board of Education appointed in 1921 an Adult Education Committee to promote liberal education among adults and in particular to co-ordinate the efforts of institutions engaged in that task so as to secure mutual help and prevent overlapping and waste of efforts. There are now hundreds of institutions carrying on the work of adult education in various forms among various classes of persons. To those interested in the subject "The Hand-book and Directory of Adult Education" compiled under the auspices of the British Institute of Adult Education, will be extremely useful. The book gives a compact account of the recent progress of the movement and its present position. One of the most notable developments of the movement is the scheme of education in prisons conducted by voluntary teachers. During 1925, the Handbook says, no less than 600 adult education classes were held in 29 prisons, the number of prisoners benefitted being 8,500. The most hopeful feature of recent progress is that all British Universities now fully recognise that 'extra-mural" adult education is "a permanent national asset," to be regarded as an inseparable part of the normal work of a University and not merely as "side-shows and appendages". This is a landmark in the evolution of University education and its lessons should not be lost on Indian Universities. Neither the Universities nor their students should be buried in the routine of examinations.

It is gratifying that some Indian Universities have began to interest themselves in the subject. The Bombay University Reform Committee has devoted a whole chapter to the problem and has made strong recommendations to the University to undertake extra-mural instruction for non-collegiate adults, especially in Politics and Civics. The University has already made a beginning in that direction by providing classes and courses of lectures in Economics. But a vast deal more needs to be done for varied classes of adults. This work can be carried on only in co-operation with the Department of Education, with Local Self-Government Bodies and with private cultural societies. It is not possible for the University, as at present constituted, to secure such wide co-operation. What we need most and immediately is a drastic reform in the very constitution of the University.

YELLOW JOURNALISM.

"He who tells a lie," wrote Swift, "is not sensible how great a task he undertakes, for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain one." All right-thinking citizens of Bombay, who have been disgusted with the outrageous campaign of vilification and misrepresentation which the "Indian National Herald" has been carrying on against some of the most respected of Nationalist leaders, will find the truth of Swift's statement exemplified in the present vendetta of that journal against Mr. Jayakar. The campaign of vilifying and misrepresenting Mr. Jayakar in order to secure his defeat at the polls, having once begun, it had to be maintained by reckless hurling of one charge after another until the climax was reached yesterday when a large body of citizens, who helped Mr. Jayakar, were defamed as "hirelings." As Mr. Rane points out in his letter which we publish elsewhere, this is a most disgraceful charge and a most unworthy libel made against honourable men by a journal which "cannot conceive that there are men in this world who will help another out of friendship and personal regard." It is difficult to imagine what purpose the "Herald" seeks to serve by mud-slinging of this character. Its impotent fury, which finds vent in atrocious inventions and reprehensible libels, would be beneath notice were it not for the fact that the journal professes to serve the cause of the Congress. It would be a sad day for the Congress and the cause for which it stands if they depended upon Yellow Journalism for support. We have no doubt true Congressmen, who have faith in the Non-co-operation movement, which demands for its success purity and fair-dealing in public life, will know how to deal with journalism of this kind.

UNITE AND AGITATE.

WORK BEFORE THE ASSAM CONGRESS.

(BY POLITICUS.)

I

Now that the din and clamour of election campaign are over, it is permissible to hope that Nationalists of all shades of opinion will not only ponder over the lessons of the election results but will also evolve plans for the future struggle. For let there be no mistake about it. A grim and a dismal struggle is ahead of us. The recomendations of the Currency Commission and other recent events have ruffled the placidity of the coolest of politicians and the Government's insidious design to curtail the powers of the Presidents and the Councils as well as their dire decision to prosecute our valiant champion Mr. Nariman have already added fuel to the smouldering fires of political unrest and agitation. But before dwelling on the future programme of agitation and organisation it is imperatively necessary to disabuse our minds of some misrepresentations and misunderstandings that have been sedulously fostered on all sides and which have done not a little to cloud the main issues during the last elections.

Undefined Conditions

The main ground on which the Responsivists seceded from the Congress was the much-coveted permission to accept or capture all available offices of power and initiative from Government provided they were assured of the reality of such power and initiative. Nothing, therefore, was easier for the Swarajists than to condemn them for their inordinate desire to accept offices even before Government acceded to the National Demand presented in the Legislative Assembly. On the other hand the Responsivists could only reply by placing all the guarantees and safeguards that were supposed to be incorporated in the Sabarmati Pact. In our opinion however these guarantees and safeguards were—even when taken at their best valuation—beautifully vague and neither the Responsivist nor the Independent Congress Party could see its way to define the conditions of accepting office upto the end. This was certainly bad tactics for which both of them in spite of their honourable aims have paid heavily. Nothing, however, could have been easier than to enumerate, could have been easier than to enunciate the principle of all Parliamentary Government that if the Responsivists had found themselves in effective majority in any Council either by the strength of their own numbers or by a sure alliance with other Nationalists they would have deemed it their clear duty to nominate their Ministers and to compel Government to accept them. A leading Swarajist was heard to say that his party would have been very glad to discuss this matter if it had been presented on these lines. And it is a sad commentary on the confusion of our political discussions that while the Responsivists never dared to define the terms of accepting office, the Swarajists never challenged them to come out with them. And so the Responsivists had to be on their defensive when faced with the uncomfortable criticism of the Swarajist firebrands.

Journalistic Mud-Slinging.

But besides love of office there were other charges that were almost deliberately concocted and malignantly broadcasted to defeat the Responsivist Party. What could be further from truth, for instance, than to accuse a gentleman of Mr. Jayakar's cosmopolitan culture and sympathies of a blind communal bias. But a drowning man catches even at a straw: we had the shameful spectacle of a fanatical publicist and Swarajist leader misrepresenting with insistent perversity, some stray sentences which Mr. Jayakar spoke in a Hindu merchants' meeting. All that he stated in answer to a special question put to him was that he would certainly do his best to protect the interests of the Hindu community and Hindu culture if he were elected to the Legislative Assembly. This was indeed an answer which any Hindu or the matter of that even a Parsi candidate would have to give unless he was to forfeit the confidence of the entire Hindu community. Why, it is a fundamental axiom of all democratic Government that the interests of all communities should be justly protected. In the same way Mr. Jayakar was sought to be condemned and pilloried for assuring his constituents that he would also make every effort to prevent or reduce the indiscriminate slaughter of millions of cows, which is being carried on at present to provide dry meat to Burma. All right-minded Hindus and Nationalists must have been shocked and amazed at the low level of our public life when such tub-thumping oratory and journalistic mud slinging could not be effectively challenged.

Both Sides To Blame.

Faults however have been committed on both sides and the Responsivists cannot easily be acquitted of making false capital out of the walk-outs and walk-ins of the Swarajists. It is well-known that Swarajists did all this in obedience to the imperative dictates of the Cawnpore Congress. Nor would any Responsivist charge them for walking in for compelling the postponement of the Currency legislation. They should also be well aware that the Swarajists would not adopt a similar policy in the future without getting the sanction of the Gauhati Congress and that they are too shrewd to move the Congress for such a mandate after watching the results of this year's experiment.

If we thus eliminate the atrocious charges that have been levelled on both sides, we come to the obvious conclusion that all Nationalist Parties are bent on forming a strong Parliamentary Opposition against Government while they are also intent on getting such substantial benefits for the nation—in manner of a true Opposition—as can be secured by honourable co-operation with Government. Moreover it is vain on the part of any Responsivists—if such there be—to aspire to form a Ministry without securing the support of the Swarajists. And it would likewise be difficult for Swarajists to adopt any obstructive tactics effectively without securing the alliance of the other Nationalist parties. So the common question for all parties to carefully consider is if and how they could now co-operate to give a battle royal to Government and also to snatch the best benefits for the people. The ensuing session of the Assam Congress will provide the best platform for the most thoughtful consideration of these questions as the results of General Elections throughout India will be fully known by that time. There is also the communal tangle to solve. May it be permissible to hope that many politicians and publicists who have reduced themselves to the level of screaming canvassers and vulgar demagogues may take their cue from a recent utterance of Mr. Nariman and again address themselves in an even-minded and constructive temper to the task of achieving national solidarity by securing harmonious decisions at the Assam Congress?

Wanted Strenuous Agitation.

We do not propose to take a dip into the uncertain future. But it may be well to repeat that with the lapse of time and with the fading memories of election amenities, all Nationalists will awake to the great affinities of policies and programmes they share with each other. The recent pronouncements of Lord Birkenhead and the Prime Minister must have left the warmest of Responsivists cold and we would not be surprised if many of them should have felt called upon to take up the insidious challenge thrown out by the gods of Downing Street. Indeed there is no doubt that these utterances full of pompous pedantry and ominous threats have very much disturbed the public mind. But our benign Government is never satisfied with mere words. It forthwith translates its evil thoughts into concrete acts and help us to unite even when we are hopelessly enmeshed in the Slough of Despond. A recital however of all the misdeed of Government—of omission and commission,—which have but recently shattered the hopes of the most optimistic and warmed up even the coldest of hearts will convince all that the sovereign necessity of the situation lies in strenuous agitation, the like of which perhaps India has not known before.

POISONOUS PROPAGANDA.

"HERALD'S" DISGRACEFUL CHARGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Indian National Herald" in its contemptible fury of hatred against Mr. Jayakar, which has characterized its activity all the time since its commencement, suggests that the workers of Mr. Jayakar helped him for the sake of his money. This is a most disgraceful charge and as one of such workers I repudiate it as a most unworthy libel made against honourable men. Many of Mr. Jayakar's workers are graduates or students in colleges and schools and we helped Mr. Jayakar because of his long association with us as a friend and well-wisher. The 'Herald" can have no conception of the popularity Mr. Jayakar enjoys amongst the students and intelligentsia of all classes. It can never expect to destroy that popularity by its vile attempts against him day to day. Evidently a journal like the "Herald" can never conceive that there are men in this world who will help another out of friendship and personal regard. Nearly 700 to 800 people turned up yesterday to help Mr. Jayakar, including men like Mr. Lalji Naranji, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. F. A. Vakil, Solicitor, Dr. A. L. Nair, Dr. Ranina, Dr. Meisheri, Mr. Tairsee, Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas and many others. Has the 'Herald" the audacity to suggest that such men were helping Mr. Jayakar from pecuniary or dishonourable motives? Every judicious reader of the "Herald" now see the game of that paper. It is time that this heaven-born journalist was told how his arrogant effusions against patriotic men are regarded by the public. He sees nothing but red wherever Mr. Jayakar's name is concerned. With the weapon of a paper in his hand, supposed to be nationalistic, which he is using in a disgraceful manner against honest men, this Englishman has become a public menace, and the time has come when he ought to be told frankly and made to realize what the judicious section of the public think about his disgraceful efforts to throw dirt upon men who have served India in the past and are expected to serve her in the future. I feel bound to lodge this protest on behalf of myself and my colleagues, although I have no hope that it will have any curing effect upon that egregious paper.—Yours etc.,

R. M. RANE.

5, Dhuswadi, Thakurdwar,
Bombay, Nov. 19.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Winterton's Visit.

What was for some time an open secret is now formally announced, that Earl Winterton is to visit India in December next. Lest the announcement should raise embarassing anticipations, the visit is stated to be private and unofficial, just like the one of four years ago. There may be some here and there who see in the well-timed visit a happy augury. Hope springs eternal in their breast. But most of us are so sickened with hopes deferred that we have ceased to pay much attention to who comes and who goes. Our hopes are, as they should be, centred in ourselves. We are not, however, so obtuse as to suppose that Earl Winterton's visit is quite so devoid of political or economic complexion as it is made out to be. It is not in the tropics that British officials would spend a short holiday. However, we shall not speculate. We shall leave it to officials in general and Sir Basil Blackett in particular to see how they can make the most of the visit. We would only assure Earl Winterton of warm greetings from the new Councils and the Currency League.

Another Delhi Durbar?..

The visit of Earl Winterton is not an episode by itself. We have it on very good authority that officials in Delhi are whispering about the feasibility of inviting no less a personage than his Majesty the King-Emperor himself to visit India again. The main object of the authorities is, as usual, to get up a manifestation of loyalty on an impressive scale, to give a finishing blow to Non-co-operation, to wipe out some old bitter memories, and to prepare generally an atmosphere fit for a new regime of comple co-operation. It is also whispered that His Majesty will be invited to open New Delhi and to make a Proclamation announcing the appointment of a Royal Commission for the revision of the Constitution. Now, without giving undue importance to these rumours, we would give a timely warning to the authorities. They should not play with people's feelings too much. If the rumoured invitation is for the mere 'tamasha' of opening Raisina and tacking on to the ceremony a vague and empty Proclamation of good intentions, the authorities should think ten times before saddling the people with the colossal expenses of a Royal Durbar. If the authorities are anxious to inaugurate a regime of genuine co-operation, so are the people; but such co-operation cannot be ensured before an honourable settlemet. A Royal visit can be welcome only if it after or timed with the settlement.

His Inspired Leadership.

Rev. Mr. John Haynes Holmes, the well-known divine of America and a devoted admirer of Mahatma Gandhi, in a letter to an Indian friend, says:

"I am not surprised to hear that Mahatma Gandhi has declined to come out from his retirement. The appeal to him to do so was a most moving document and was welcome to me as showing once again the place of supremacy that Gandhi holds in the hearts and minds of his countrymen. Is it not just as well, however, that Gandhi should round out this present year in retirement and assume leadership only when the period of the vow is thus ended?"

In another letter Mr. Holmes says of Gandhiji:

"The present situation in India must indeed be weighing heavily upon his mind. He has marvellous spiritual resources, however, and I am confident that these will sustain him physically. I think he is wise, all things considered, to bide his time; for the present experience of his countrymen bring them all again under obedience to his inspired leadership."

The year is closing and straying brothers are coming back to the fold.

Smart Non-sense.

There are so many books and periodicals being published that it seems impossible for a writer nowadays to gain the attention of the reader unless he says something amazingly smart, truth being a minor consideration. Sir A. F. Whyte has written an ambitious book on "Asia in the Twentieth Century" in which the opinion is expressed that "the fountain head of political unrest in Asia to-day is her refusal to acknowledge that her preoccupation with religion precludes her from demanding and exercising political rights." Does the author seriously suggest that religion and politics cannot go together or that Europe is no longer occupied with religion? The author, according to a review of the book by the "Daily Telegraph," sees no "immediate hopes for progress in the Indian constitution" as "India is trying to run the twentieth century constitution on the resources of the middle ages." Here possibly the cat is out of the bag and Asiatic politics are brought in as only a setting for this gem of political wisdom. We cannot take the author seriously, but would only say that even "medieval resources" coupled with freedom are better far than serfdom behind the mask of "twentieth century constitution."

VOTING ON GOVT. TERMS.

DECISION OF DELAGATE CONFERENCE AWAITED,

LEADERS, EFFORT TO PREVENT DEBACLE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Miners' Executive is still receiving results of the district voting on Government terms. It is stated that hitherto there is a majority against the proposals. If the Delegate Conference to-morrow rejects the terms, the Federation will probably leave the districts free to secure the best terms possible and make no further efforts to obtain terms in London. The national leaders, however, are determined to make a final effort to save the Federation and prevent a debacle.—Reuter.

LOCAL MAJORITIES AGAINST GOVT. SCHEME.

UNREPRESENTATIVE VOTING.

RUGBY, Nov. 18.

The probability of a formal settlement of the coal strike this week is jeopardised by the latest results of district voting. Local majorities are against the Government scheme which the Miners' Delegates Conference had recommended them to accept. All the districts' decisions are to be reported to the Federation headquarters in London today and will be considered by another delegate conference to-morrow. The result of the total vote taken meanwhile remains in doubt.

THE UNREPRESENTATIVE VOTING.

The method by which district results have been obtained is undoubtedly primitive and unsatisfactory. Already over one third of the miners in the country have returned to pits, but these men were debarred from voting in the local lodge meetings when decisions were taken by a show of hands. In one area containing sixty thousand miners, there are forty thousand working yet, the vote of the Local Association is against settlement. whatever may be the result of the unrepresentative voting taken, it will be clear to the miners' headquarters that the secret ballot vote of all the miners would show a decision favouring discontinuance of the strike. Consequently, if the Delegates' Conference is faced with the rejection by the districts of its recommendation to accept the Government's scheme, that body will be placed in an extremely anomalous position. Yesterday, further eight thousand four hundred men returned to work, the total men in the pits being three hundred fifty-seven thousand.—B. O. W.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF SOFT WOODS.

OUTLOOK UNSATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Forestry report declares that the outlook as regards the world's supply of soft woods constituting about eight per cent. of wood used industrially is distinctly unsatisfactory and requires earnest consideration. The report favours the Imperial Forestry Bureau to act as a clearing house for information, and urges co-operation on all lines. It recommends Empire Governments actively to prepare to participate in the 1928 conference in Australia and appreciates South Africa's invitation to the conference to be held there in 1933.—Reuter.

"ASIA IN TWENTIETH CENTURY."

SIR A. F. WHITE ON EASTERN POLITICS

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Sir A. F. Whyte's book "Asia in Twentieth Century" published by Scribners, expresses the opinion that the fountain head of political unrest in Asia to-day is her refusal to acknowledge that her preoccupation with religion precludes her from demanding and exercising political rights.

Sir A. F. Whyte dealing with the history of representative Government in other Asiatic countries admits there are changes on the horizon, but does not adduce, says the "Daily Telegraph", from any successes in other nominally self-governing countries of Asia, any immediate hopes for progress in the Indian constitution, and sums up the present situation in India by saying:—"India is trying to run the twentieth century constitution on the resources of the middle ages.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

Paris.—Flight-Lieutenant Bernard has arrived at Fort Johnston on Lake Nyasa —Reuter.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

QUESTIONS IN THE LORDS.

BIRKENHEAD'S TRIBUTE TO COMMISSION'S WORK.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Lord Birkenhead in the Lords replying to questions with regard to the Currency Commission's report said that the House would be unable to deflect the Government's decision but if dissatisfaction was felt at the conclusions, this House would be afforded the fullest opportunity for debate. He paid tribute to the skill and industry of the Chairman of the Commission and his colleagues who produced the report which, in ability and importance of its recommendations, would rank very high in the series of historic enquiries periodically held over many years into the perplexing problem of Indian Currency and Finance. Apart from the immediate decision found necessary regarding the ratio of the rupee to gold, he had been fully consulted on matters contained in the report by the Government of India.

As a result of interchange of views, he said that the following conclusion has been reached:—The Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the Commission''s recommendations subject to such further consideration of detail as might prove necessary. Legislation which will be required to give effect to the recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature at the forthcoming Delhi session. If, as he did not anticipate, the Lords either disagreed with those views or, in any event, desired a debate, then he would give every possible assistance.—Reuter.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR ON CURRENCY QUESTION.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL CRITICISED

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the Students' Economic Association. Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.L.A., deplored the indifference in the country towards the currency question which is hustled with great difficulties. Criticising the proposal to stabilize the rupee at eighteen pence, he said: India is an agricultural country where no distinction can be made between the producer and the consumer. It is decidedly disadvantageous to agriculturists and will retard the growth and welfare of this country. The Royal Commission has given no data to prove that the ryots could take advantage of the socalled increase in their purchasing power. The conditions have not yet reached the pre-war position. Various currency reforms are in progress in western countries, and the fixing of the new ratio should be considered with care. The bullion standard which the Royal Commission has recommended is a novel thing, even to a civilized country like England. To apply, therefore, that standard to India is absurd.—F. P. I.

16D RATIO.

"RUINOUS TO INDIAN MERCHANTS"

AMRITSAR, Nov. 19

Three well known trading firms doing business in import and export have issued a statement to the press in which they observe that the postponement of the Currency Bill and the consequent delay in fixing the exchange ratio at 18d. has done incalculable harm to a large number of Indian merchants. The fluctuation of exchange ratio to 16d. would cause a rise in the price of imported goods, and would undoubtedly hamper the trade, thereby resulting in the ruin of the Indian merchants.

The recent observations of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in which he has tried to play upon the feelings of the agriculturists are greatly misleading, because it appears doubtful if Sir Purshotamdas has ever studied the dealings of the Indian agriculturists in general and the Punjab Zemindars in particular. So far as the Punjab agriculturist is concerned he hardly cares for the exchange ratio since he has to sell his goods in this country to Indian as well as foreign exporter or export agent in terms of rupees. In conclusion, the statement points out that the importers constitute the main stay of the Indian trade and any attempts made by their countrymen to hit their business will seriously affect the commercial prosperity of the country. They therefore implore the Indian representatives in the Central Legislature to have the exchange ratio fixed at 18d.—A. P.

WILL THERE BE A CONGRESS MINISTRY?

MR SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S REPLY.

MR. C. V. ACHARIAR SUGGESTS INDEPENDENT MINISTRY.

The formation of the Ministry seems to be the burning topic of the hour in Madras. Proposals for Congress Ministry are being made and numerous suggestions are pouring forth regarding future conduct of the Swarajists. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is unbending. and when interviewed by a Press representative about the formation of Ministry said that it was the business of the Governor of Madras.

Mr. C. Vijaya Raghavachari declares that Congressmen shoul dnot accept office in violation of their plighted election pledges till the Congress at Gauhati decided otherwise, and that Independents shoul be asked to form Ministry with the support of the Congress majority.

MOFUSSIL ELECTIONS

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Now that the results of the general elections for all but three constituencies of the Madras Legislative Council have been published, speculation is rife as to what the next step of the Congressmen in this province would be. Interested persons are tendering gratuitous advice to Congressmen not to let slip this golden opportunity. Many of them have been consistent and persistent supporters of the Justice Party, in its various acts of omission and commission all these six years, and it is therefore, not difficult for the Congressmen to understand the real import of this gratuitous advice. Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, President of the Tamil Nadu Swaraj Party and the President-elect of the Gauhati Congress has therefore, by the timely interview he has given to the representative of the "Madras Mail", allayed the public suspicion in the matter.

NOT HIS BUSINESS.

Questioned by the representative as to what his attitude would be with regard to the formation of the Ministry, he said that the formation of the Ministry was none of his business. It was the business of the Governor of Madras. Questioned further as to what his attitude would be, if the Governor should send for him in this connection, he gave the only reply that is possible for a patriot of his standing to give. He said "I have not been sent for up to this time, nor am I concerned about it. As a Swarajist I would be a slave even to think that I am about to expect a call from the Governor. In case I am sent for, and I hear the views of the Governor, it will then be the time for me to think about the matter and consult the members of my party. That is all I have o say at present."

NOT TO ACCEPT OFFICE.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, ex-President of the Congress is very explicit. Asked by a press representative for his opinion on the question of the acceptance of office, he stated that Congressmen should not accept office in violation of their plighted election pledges till the Congress at Gauhati decides otherwise that the Independents in the Local Council must be asked to form a Ministry with the support of the Congress majority. Otherwise, he said, the Justicites with the help of the Independents and official block would once again try to be in power. The rout of the Justice party at the polls was the result of the blind communal policy followed by the Rajah of Panagal.

BASELESS ALLEGATION.

Questioned as to what he thought about the serious allegation made by Lala Lajpat Rai as to certain Swarajist leaders being in secret conspiracy with Afghanistan and the challenge thrown out by the "Forward," Mr. Acharier expressed that it was a tragedy of India's political history, that a man of Lalaji's character should have descended to such a low level as to make that baseless accusation. He could not say more on it, as he felt that Lalajis change from Swaraj Party to the Independent Congress Party was inexplicable.

CONGRESSMEN AND MINISTRY

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S SUGGESTION.

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Returns for the Local Council are now complete with the exception of four seats. The Congress party is not only the largest single party but it also holds just half the number of the total elected seats. Of the 94 so far elected, 47 are Congressmen, 17 Justiceites, 23 Independents, and 7 Europeans and representatives of special interests. The question of formation of the future ministry is exercising the public mind. Letters are appearing in the press which on the whole favour the acceptance of ministry. But that the Swarajists are firm on their plea of non-acceptance of office, could be gathered from a little incident, that happened at yesterday's meeting held to thank the voters.

After Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar had finished his speech, Mr. C. Rajagopalachar rose to address the meeting. He said the verdict at the polls had shown that the electorate, predominantly Non-Brahmin, was against communalism. Now that the Panagal ministry had been defeated, if those who would form the next ministry, should declare themselves openly against communalism and seek to work the reforms and further the constructive programme of the Congress, all Congressmen who had been elected should help them as far as the constructive programme was concerned. Mr. Satyamurthy openly dissented from this view and left the meeting. Mr. Rajagopalachar concluded his speech with an appeal to the councillors to promote khadi and other indigenous industries.—F. P. I.

ONLY CONGRESSMEN FROM TAMIL NADU

MR. RAMIYENGAR DEFEATED.

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

The victory of Mr. M. S. Sesha Iyengar (Congress) over Mr. K. Rama Iyengar (Independent) in the contest for Madaracum Tinnivelly seat in the Legislative Assembly by a majority of 4 000 votes completes the returns from the Tamil Nadu, which, without a single exception, has returned only Congressmen to the Assembly. Three more results are to come from Andhra to complete the Madras list for the Assembly.—F. P. I.

ANOTHER SWARAJIST TO ASSEMBLY

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

A Madura telegram says that Mr. M. S. Sesha Iyengar (Congress) has been elected to the Legislative Assembly to represent the Madura-Ramnad-Tinnevelly group, unseating Mr. K. Rama Iyengar (Independent Nationalist). This brings the number of Congress candidates so far elected to the Assembly from the Madras Presidency to nine.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION IN POONA

MR. KELKAR LEADS.

POONA, Nov. 19.

Polling took place yesterday for the two seats in the Assembly from the Central Division. In Poona, about 1,000 voters polled. Amongst them, there were a number of Gujarati and Marwari businessmen, and they supported Mr. S. N. Haji of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company who is a candidate. At Poona, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Haji and Mr. Bagade were receiving large number of votes. Mr. Kelkar seemed to be leading. Reports from districts go to show that Mr. Kelkar has received the largest support.—F. P.

SARDAR MUJUMDAR LEADING.

POONA, Nov. 19.

For the Poona City non-Mahomedan constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council there are five candidates, Mr. N. B. Chandrachood (Responsivist), Dr. S. V. Keikar (Independent), Mr. Kanailal Purshotam (Independent), Mr. Wayal (non-Brahmin) and Mr. Lallubhai Damodardas (Congressman). Sardar Mujumdar the sitting member is contesting the seat in the Local Council for the Deccan Sardars Landholders and Inamdars constituency his rival being Ra Bahadur Garud. Out of a total number of 516 votes 202 were recorded and Mujumdar is said to be leading. A P.

LIBERAL ELECTED TO C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Nov. 19.

For the Landholders Constituency of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Divisions

(Continued on Next Page.)

IRAQ'S NEW CABINET.

JAFFAR PASHA ARRIVES AT BAGHDAD.

COALITION GOVERNMENT PROBABLE.

BAGHDAD, Nov. 18.

Jafar Pasha, formerly Iraq's Diplomatic Representative in London arrived at Baghdad to-day after a difficult aeroplane journey across the desert from Cairo. After leaving Amman the machine was forced to land owing to engine trouble but the journey was continued with two aeroplanes sent from the R. A. F. stationed at Amman. The journey occupied eighteen flying hours instead of the usual ten, and though Jafar complained of the fatigue owing to terrific bumping he immediately began the task of cabinet making. A coalition Government is probable.—Reuter.

PLENARY SESSION OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS ADOPTED

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The plenary session of the Imperial Conference adopted the report of the forestry sub-committee and reports of the general economic sub-committee dealing firstly with the immunity of taxation of the State enterprises, secondly taxation of non-resident traders, and thirdly surveys of Empire trade. It passed a resolution appreciating the work of the Imperial Shipping and Imperial Economic Committees and also passed a resolution that the Imperial Economic Committee shall continue on its present 'ad hoc' basis and investigate the marketing of the Empire food-stuffs in Britain, and make suggestion for the preparation and circulation of brief preliminary surveys as suggested by the economic committee on any branch of the Empire trade and marketing, such preliminary surveys if Governments concerned so desire, to be followed up by fuller enquiries.

There will be no meeting of the Conference on Saturday but there will probably be one on Monday. The Conference is expected to finish on Tuesday.—Reuter.

REPORT ON SURVEYS OF EMPIRE TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The report on the surveys of the Empire Trade says that such reports will help to inform the public, particularly the Empire producers, of opportunities open in the Empire markets. Each survey should deal with one trade or a group of closely allied trades, and the production and consumption in the Empire and foreign countries should be compared.

TAXATION OF NON-RESIDENT TRADERS.

The report on the taxation of non-resident traders divides the profits into two categories: firstly, "manufacturing" profit arising out of the activities exercised at home, and secondly the "merchanting" profit arising out of the activities in the country of sale, namely, abroad. There was a general, though not complete, agreement among the members of the sub-committee that the scope of the charge to the income tax in the country of sale might be restricted to merchanting profits. India did not accept this principle and the Canadian and Australian representatives declared that they were unable to bind their governments.—Reuter's Special.

MR. J. H. THOMAS TO JOIN EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. J. H. Thomas has accepted Col. Amery's invitation to join the Empire Marketing Board. Mr. Thomas Johnston, member of the House of Commons has accepted the invitation to join the Board's publicity Committee.—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL AIRSHIP SERVICES

S. AFRICA TO CO-OPERATE WITH BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Reuter understands that the South African delegates to the Imperial Conference, recognising the importance of the air development to the Union, have decided to co-operate with Britain by providing a mast for use in connection with the airship services. The location of the mast has not yet been decided upon.—Reuter's Special.

MAHARAJA BURDWAN'S LUNCHEON TO BIRKENHEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Maharajah of Burdwan gave a luncheon to Lord Birkenhead at the Ritz Hotel. Lord and Lady Reading, Earl Winterton, Viscount and Viscountess Peel, Lord Chetwynd and Lord Hardinge of Penshurst were among the other guests.—Reuter's Special.

NOBEL PRIZE AWARD

SHAW'S REFUSAL OF PRIZE MONEY

"TANTAMOUNT TO REJECTION OF AWARD."

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Stockholm.—Bernard Shaw's letter accepting the honour of Nobel award, but suggesting that the accompanying money be devoted to the encouragement of the Anglo-Swedish intercourse in art and literature is interpreted as tantamount to the rejection of the whole award. The general view here is epitomised by a member of the Academy who stated that the prize money cannot be used as Shaw suggests, but must be retained by the Committee as though the award had not been made.—Reuter.

BERNARD SHAW DECLINES NOBEL PRIZE MONEY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. Bernard Shaw has declined the money attached to the Nobel Prize.—Reuter.

MIDNIGHT FIGHT WITH CHINESE PIRATES.

SHIP'S OFFICERS' BRAVE STAND.

RUGBY, Nov. 18.

Further details of the mid-night fight with Chinese pirates of the British vessel "Sunning" bound from Shanghai to Hongkong state that about forty pirates disguised as passengers, when about a eighty miles from land, surprised the officers and captured the bridge and engine-room and ordered the course to be steered for Bias Bay, the pirate stronghold north of Hongkong. They searched the ship for plunder, shot one of the Chinese crew who resisted and threw overboard one of the staff who refused to reveal where the ship's money was hidden.

DRAMATIC CHANGE IN SITUATION.

The situation changed dramatically at mid-night. Captain Pringle who with second officer was guarded on bridge by two pirates suddenly seized lead line, stunned them both and secured their two revolvers and ammunition. The two officers the rescued the other officers through the saloon sky-light, regained the bridge and began three hours' fight with the pirates killing thirteen. The pirates eventually set fire to the ship hoping to burn the officers off the bridge but the flames got beyond their control and they offered the officers armistice which was rejected. Many pirates left in the ship's boats taking hostages. The officers and the crew fought the fire until the arrival of help in morning. A dozen pirates remaining on board were arrested and nine others picked up in a boat as was one Russian woman passenger. One Englishman is still reported missing.—B. O. W.

"A GREAT AMBASSADOR"

TRIBUTE TO LORD DABERNON'S WORK IN BERLIN.

RUGBY, Nov. 18.

Warm tributes were paid to Lord Dabernon last night when a dinner in his honour was given in London. Lord Dabernon was the British Ambassador in Berlin from 1920 until last month, and by the general consent it is in a large measure due to his efforts, the state of affair in Europe has been brought about which has given the world a greater sense of security and hope of lasting peace.

THE TOAST OF THE EVENING.

Lord Reading who presided proposed the toast of Lord Dabernon's health, and it was seconded by the German Ambassador, Doctor S. Thamer. The latter recalled that when Lord Dabernon presented his credentials, he said the world crisis could only be overcome by universal co-operation and by a courageous recognition that weal of the individual was the weal of the community. Time had proved his sagacity and vision and soundness of his policy, and to-day they saw with the greatest satisfaction that a new era based on mutual collaboration of nations was dawning. He endorsed the opinion of the German Press which had whole-heartedly praised him as a master-mind and one of the ablest of men of his time.

MR. CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Winston Churchill who described the guest as a great Ambassador and a great European, said history would recognise him as a diplomatic pioneer in the renewal of good, sincere and honourable relations between Britain and Germany.

Lord Dabernon said, the instructions he received from three Secretaries of State under whom he served were to subordinate everything to the maintenance and consolidation of peace. During the last six years, the most active and perhaps the most resourceful labourer in the field of European pacification had been the British Government.—B. O. W.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS IN CALCUTTA.

VIGOROUS REPLY TO CRITICS

DEFENCE OF HIS MINUTE.

It is a vigorous defence of his dissenting minute to the report of the Currency Commission that Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas makes in replying to a set of 13 questions put to him in the columns of the "Englishman" by an English broker.

Following are the questions and Sir Purushotamdas' answers to them.

Q. 1. Would you accept a compromise and accept the ratio at 1s. 5d?

A. There is no question of compromise on the question of ratio 1s. 4d. was indicated as "permanent" ratio of the rupee to gold by the Fowler Committee and was accepted as such by the Government. All countries went back after the war to pre-war ratio, whenever and whereever such was available to each country. It is difficult to understand why India should be asked to appreciate her ratio or to make a compromise.

IMPORTANCE OF GOLD RESERVES.

Q. 2. Why have you accepted in the main, the gold bullion standard? Does it not amount to your acquiescence in gold exchange standard?

A. I accepted the gold bullion standard on the Royal Commission with the condition named by me in paragraph 50 and 52 of my minute of dissent. I attach greatest importance to India accumulating gold reserves and the method for this, as suggested by me, is not any unnatural method of borrowing for the purpose of gold reserves. But it is the natural method adopted by every other country of accumulating gold reserves in the ordinary course. In accordance with the balance of trade of India, from year to year, I however, felt that the gold bullion standard as enunciated with the additional condition laid down by me,—namely, statutory provision of ensuring free inflow of gold into India and no discretion being left to anybody to interfere with the same—would in the near future get for India what is desired by the people of India. There is a very strong desire in Indian circles, throughout the country to ask for gold currency. If the commercial community in Calcutta could see their way to support this, none will be happier than I.

Q. 3. What should be the level of exchange if America and Mexico shut down their silver mines for some time? Would it not be prudent then to have 1s. 6d. ratio?

A. There is no necessity at all for any "Prudence" being exercised in this matter if higher ratio of 1s. 6d. is injurious to the interest of India generally.

Q. 4. Will higher ratio build up the gold reserves or can lower ratio do it?

A. No ratio helps to make gold reserves in India. It is only the net balance of trade after meeting home charges that will help to build up gold reserves of India. But in as much as lower ratio of 1s. 4d. is conducive to higher return in rupee to cultivators, encouraging exports, it may be said that lower ratio to that extent helps to build up gold reserves of India.

Q. 5. Will higher ratio or lower ratio help the Government to remit taxation and to contribute to nation-building purpose?

A. In question 10451, Sir Basil Blackett himself admitted in the Legislative Assembly that after a certain period there is no gain to Central Government's budget by higher ratio of 1s. 6d., as compared with a permanent ratio of 1s. 6d. (Para 121 of my minute of Dissent).

CAUSE OF DEPRESSED MONEY-MARKET.

Q. 6. What do you attribute this unhealthy state of money market to?

Q. What your correspondent calls "Unhealthy state of money market" at present, was styled by the majority Commissioners in their report (Paragraph 209) as a significant circumstance, namely the successful issue of the Government of India Loan at 4 per cent within four months of signing of the report. Your well-informed correspondent agrees that the present state of the money market in India is "unhealthy". Crops like jute and cotton are reported to be either normal or abnormally large, one waiting to be marketed in expectation of better return to cultivators when the very policy of the Government aims at the cultivator being forced to part with his crops at 12½ per cent less in rupees. I wonder, if any explanation is needed, for what your correspondent correctly calls unhealthy state of money-market at present.

Q. 7. Will lower ratio give to export a temporary fillip or a permanent one? Would 1s. 4d. ratio, by any chance, help Indian industries? Will you prove it?

ADVANTAGE OF 1s. 4d. RATIO.

A. Ratio of 1s. 4d. will put the cultivator in a position of being able to market his crops without the handicap of being compelled to receive less for his produce. Permanent ratio having as good adjustments to it, as are available to any country at present, I think it can be quite safely said that "Fillip," as your correspondent put it, to exports, will be a permanent one. The assistance thereby afforded to Indian industries by 1s. 4d. ratio, is beyond doubt. 1s. 6d. practically gives 12½ percent bounty to imports from abroad and when this artificial bounty is removed, it hardly needs proof that Indian industries would be better off under 1s. 4d.

Q. 8. Does not the internal price level adjust itself in time to the altered rate relatively to world prices? Does it not follow then, that unless the selected ratio is either impracticably high or low, the question of ratio dwindles down to secondary importance?

A. I would refer your correspondent to paragraphs 84 and 86 of my minute of dissent. Internal price level must "in time" adjust itself to any alteration in the ratio of rupee to gold. But the extent of this time is not known. That it will be a fairly long period for that time to come, is beyond doubt. Your correspondent thinks that if a selected ratio is neither impracticably high or low the question of ratio becomes one of secondary importance. I am afraid I cannot agree with him. What justification is there for hitting the agriculturists of India and indeed the industries of India, even though some may feel that the selected ratio of 1s. 6d. is not impracticably high or low? Of course the consideration whether the selected ratio is liable to be maintained without the devices lately used by the Finance Member for the deflation of currency and for frittering away India's gold reserves, is the most important consideration which your correspondent overlooks.

Q. 9. If the Government accepts 1s. 4d. ratio, what practical means would you suggest to revert to 1s. 4d. level, whether by legislation or genuine trade conditions?

FINANCE MEMBER'S RESORT TO DEFLATION.

A. If the Government accepts 1s. 4d. ratio the reversion to that ratio can be effected without any difficulty by the Government notifying that they will be prepared to receive gold at Rs. 15 to the sovereign. Of course statutory legislation for this would be necessary. As regards this being achieved by "genuine trade conditions". I feel that if the Finance-Member had seen his way not to use his powers of deflation in the first week of last April and later on in last October, and had allowed the rupee to find its own level, we would have got considerable light. But this evidently was not to be, and it is useless to talk of genuine trade conditions being allowed to have free play in arriving at a ratio suitable to India's requirements. Any artificial interference in currency matters takes one to vicious circle, out of which it is difficult for anybody to extricate himself.

REMISSION OF COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

Q. 10—Has the loss of revenue of 1¼ crores of rupees consequent on the remission of the cotton excise duty done any good to the mill industry? Who has been benefited by it? Will 12½ per cent. exchange bounty effectively redress the grievances of the mill industry and would you then support 1s 5d. ratio?

A. Remission of cotton excise duty has undoubtedly done a good deal of benefit to the cotton mill industry of India—the industry has been able to withstand the present crisis better to that extent. It has been able to sell manufactured cloth cheaper to the extent of 3½ per cent. The benefit undoubtedly has gone to the consumer as the Mill industry has been able to reduce its price for cloth by 3½ per cent. in order to compete with imported cloth. "The artificial handicap of 12½ per cent. involved, by the persistance of the Government to maintain 1s. 6d. ratio, when removed, will afford considerable relief to all the industries of India, includig the cotton mill industry. There is no question at all of seeing my way to support 1s. 5d. ratio on any consideration of benefit to the industries of India. My greatest objection to artificial appreciation of 1s. 4d. ratio is that it hits and hits hard and unmistakably the agriculturists of India.

COUNTERVAILING DUTY AGAINST LANCASHIRE & JAPAN.

Q. 11. Would you be satisfied if the Government, by way of a compromise, agreed to 1s. 5d. ratio and levies a 6¼ per cent. countervailing duty against Lancashire and Japan? Will that prove a turning point in the fortunes of textile industry and give the mills as much fillip as the 1s. 4d. ratio would?

A. I feel that if the Government offer to fix the ratio at 1s. 5d. and levy a 6¼ per cent. countervailing duty against Lancashire and Japan, they may satisfy the industries affected by imports from these two countries. I, however, cannot agree to any such device to ensure even 6¼ per cent. appreciation in ratio.

Q. 12. Would you accept 1s. 6d. ratio if a duty of 12½ per cent. is imposed on imported piecegoods?

A. There is no question at all of saving the cotton industry of India mainly or only by agitating for 1s. 4d. ratio. Ratio 1s. necessary in the interests of agriculturists first and foremost.

Q. 13. Admitted that the masses are in a majority and they do not need imported piecegoods and thus there is no benefit derived to them on account of the 1s. 6d. ratio, how then is the 1s. 4d. rupee going to benefit Lancashire by increasing Indian prosperity and increasing the ryots' buing power?

A. The question how 1s. 4d. ratio is going to benefit Lancashire by increasing the prosperity of India and increasing the buying power of the Indian ryot, is a very significant one. If the masses of India do not need imported piece-goods or use, say, Japanese or Italian piece-goods for their requirements, Lancashire not benefitting by improved prosperity of the Indian masses, is a question which requires examination by those who are interested in watching only the benefit of Lancashire in this matter. Personally I am convinced that the admission by your correspondent is incorrect. Further I feel that there is no reason why Indian masses in prosperity should not use more imported articles from the United Kingdom and should take to use all foreign made articles. However, I fail to see what relevancy there is between this question and the important question of ratio suitable to India's conditions and people.—Free Press.

M. C. C. DECLARE 333 FOR 6 WKTS.

WYATT NOT OUT FOR 130.

NAZIR IN DESTRUCTIVE MOOD.

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

Nazir Ali and Wazir Ali opened the bowling this morning, when punctual resumption was made of the M.C.C. innings before a fairly large crowd of spectators. Sandham received the first over and had an early taste of Nazir's kicking bumpers, getting one on the knuckles and also nearly having his topee knocked off. Sandham was nearly caught at the wicket but got four runs instead. Wyatt was nearly halt an hour at the wicket before increasing his overnight score of 43. Sandham caught him up in half an hour, and with a stolen single reached his 50 first, Wyatt then having made 3 runs to Sandhams' 23. Wyat made no attempt to speed up, and on the only occasion he tried to do so, he was very nearly sent back, Hassan Shah just failing to reach an uppish stroke at square leg. With a total at 135, Mallinson was tried in place of Wazir, but his slow leg breaks made no impression on the batsmen, and he was soon relieved by Hassan Shah. Then came a diversion, Narayen Singh fielding in the gully as a substitute for his highness all but throwing Wyatt out and breaking specially made ash stump in two.

DULLNESS RELIEVED.

The dull game was further relieved some time later, when West fielding in slip made a confident appeal against Sandham of Tate. He threw himself full length to reach a low and fast catch, but both the umpires in turn disallowed the catch. Sandham sharply retaliated scoring 7 runs off the remaining three balls, but was splendidly caught and bowled by Hassan Shah. Sandham was batting for three hours and quarter and hit six fours. He was obviously disappointed at missing his century, for which he was so patiently working up the second wicket, added 160 runs in two hours and fifty minutes (189-2-72). Eckersley was next batsman in. The cricket continued to be exceedingly dull till the game was stopped for lunch when the total was 212 for 2 wickets.

AFTER LUNCH.

All the available seating accommodation was taken up many were standing too deep behind, when West and Nazir Ali resumed bowling. Wyatt entered the nineties with a four off fulltossed ball from West and Eckersley. But in the next over he had his revenge, Eckersley being caught by Mallinson at the 1st slip, after he had dropped the very previous ball at extra slip. The pair had added 53 runs of which Eckersley claimed 38. Wyatt then wanted five for his hundred. Parsons came in and made two lovely drives for four one against each bowler, but was beautifully held by West at 2nd slip off Nazir who appeared to be in a destructive mood.

EARLE'S DISASTROUS EXIT.

Earle came in amidst round of expectant cheers, but Nazir claimed his wicket before he had reached double figures. After Lunch, Nazir took three wickets for 19 runs. Wyatt reached his hundred amidst general applause with a drive for three along the carpet, and then lashed out at. The bowling Gilligan who joined him next followed the same policy, but was beaten and bowled by Barclay (287-6 4) four wickets had thus fallen for 45 runs in thirty minutes Wyatt and Geary then treated the bowling very lightheartedly scoring as they pleased all round the wicket. Geary was left off near the bowlers wicket from a rather difficult catch, and Wyatt put up a catch in the deep field which Ferozekhan just failed to hold with the eight hands. Hard hitting was the order of day when adjournment was made for tea and incidentally the M.C.C. innings came to a close, Gilligan having applied closure with 333 for 6 wickets for five hours and quarter.

HOME TEAM'S BAD START.

Facing a deficit of 233 runs, the Home Team entered on their second innings after tea, sending in Ferozedin and Mallinson, the former however again failed, badly being out before he had got a single. Geary and Tate opened the bowling, and it was in the formers third over that the first wicket fell with total at 3.

His Highness came next and played all bowling safely, scoring much faster than Mallinson. Gilligan rung the first bowling change at 29, replacing Tate with Eckersley and the latter got the Maharajah's wicket in his first over, after being hit for eleven runs in succession.

Wazir Ali was out the first ball blocking a straight one softly into Gear's hands, and Feroze Khan was well held by Earle at mid off, this being Eckersley's second wicket in four overs. Cocks and Mallinson then withstood the attack successfully and at the close of the play the total was 61 for 4 wickets scores.

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

Tate, c and b Barclay	26
Sandham, c and b Hassan Shah	72
Eckersley, c Mallinson, b Nazir Ali	38
Parsons, c West, b Nazir Ali	13
Earle, b Nazir Ali	8
Gilligan, b Barcley	4
Geary (not out)	25
Wyatt (not out)	130
Extras	17
Total (for 6 wkts.)	333

NORTHERN INDIA:—2nd Innings.

Feroze Din, l.b.w. b Geary	0
Patiala, c Wyatt, b Eckersley	23
Wazir Ali, c and b Geary	0
Feroze Khan, c Earle, b Eckersley	8
Mullinson (not out)	25
Cocks (not out)	1
Extras	
Total (for 4 wkts)	61

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Nazir Ali	45	11	123	3
Barclay	20	2	68	2
Wazir Ali	24	6	55	0
Mallinson	6	1	18	0
Hassanshah	10	3	20	1
West	8	0	32	0

WILL THERE BE A CONGRESS MINISTRY?

(Continued from page 9.)

Sir Shankar Rao Chitnavis (Liberal) has been elected to the C. P. Council defeating Mr. Deshpande (Independent), Sir S. Chitnavis secured 64 votes and Mr. Deshpande 37,—A. P.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Nov. 19.

Out of the 55 elected seats in the C. P. Council, six seats were filled without a contest. The results have yet to be known for seven seats. Of the 48 seats that have been filled so far, the Responsivists and the Congress Independents have won 18 seats, the Swarajists 13, the Independents 7, Non-Brahmins 4, Europeam 1 and Muslims 5.

For the 49 contested seats, there were 127 candidates. There were straight contests in 22 constituencies, triangular contests in 15 constituencies and quadrangular contests in 6.—F. P.

MR. TIKAMDAS' GOOD PROSPECTS'

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Nov. 19.

Mr. Tikamdas Wadhumal (Swarajist) received about 335 votes at yesterday's polling for the one seat for Sind Non-Mahomedans on the Assembly, while his rival Seth Harchandrai Vishendas, K.C.I.E.(Independent), sitting member recorded 120 at the Hyderabad polls. Elsewhere in all the important, centres of Upper Sind and Karachi town Mr. Tikamdas has received a majority of votes. Rai Bahadur Tarachand Showkiram Mukhi of Hyderabad Amils Mr. Tikamdas who is an Hyderabad Amil backed Seth Harchandrai in preference to Mr. Tikamdas who is an Hyderabad aemil. All Mukhis and influential bhaibands supported Seth Harchandrai, yet Tikamdas has scored as reported from all important centres specially from Upper Sind much in excess over his rival.

Mr. Haji Haroon has received greater support than Mr. Walimahomed (sitting member) in Sind Muslim constituency.

ELECTION DISPUTES PANEL.

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary, All India Congress Committee, sends the following to the press:—Numerous election appeals and objection petition have been received in the All-India Congress Committee office from Congress Committess and individuals in the C. P. Marathi (Maharashtra) and the Punjab. Under article 32 of the Congress constitution, such disputes should be referred for settlement to Election Disputes panel. The article runs as follows:—In accordance with this article, the All-India Congress Committee appointed the following 12 persons to constitute the panel:—Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Kiran Shanker Roy, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. N. S. Marathey, Mr. Sri Krishendas H. Lulla, Dr. Satyapal, Syed Murtuza Saheb, Mr. D. V. Gokhale and Mr. R. K. Shanmukhan Chetty. The disputing parties in each province and the three provincial mommittees are informed that they should each select representive from this panel, and communicate the names to the President and to the All-India Congress Committee office. The President will then choose from the panel the third representative for each province. The parties and the three provicial committees are requested to lose no time in selecting their representatives, and sending due intimation to the President and the All-India Congress Committee office.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DELEGATION.

TO STUDY INDIAN TEXTILE CONDITIONS.

OTHER NOTABLE ARRIVALS BY MAIL BOAT.

The mail steamer s.s. "Rajputana" arrived with distinguished visitors in the Ballard Pier in the early hours of Friday morning. Among the distinguished arrivals were the Maharajas of Baroda, Alwar, Kapurthala, who was accompanied by Their Highnesses the Tikka Raja and Tikka Rani of Kapurthala, and H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore. Besides, the members of the British Social Hygiene Council with Dr. David Lees as Chairman and the members of the International Textile Workers' Delegation headed by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, M.P. (Chairman) landed.

The Royalties of Alwar and Kapurthala were received at the Pier in due form and ceremonials.

THE WORKERS' DELEGATION.

Mr. S. Maloney, Secretary of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and Messrs. N. M. Joshi, F. J. Ginwalla and other labour leaders welcomed the Textile Workers' Delegation.

Mr. Thomas Shaw was the Labour Minister in the Labour Cabinet and later became the Secretary of the I.F.T.W.A., which represents textile unions all over Europe, of a membership of over a lakh and a half. Almost all national organisations of textile workers in Europe are affiliated to this Association, and it has been one of the strongest factors in the European Labour movement. The renewed desire of the workers of Europe to come into closer relations with their comrades in the East was the cause of this Delegation. Mr. Shaw and his fellow-delegates will make exhaustive enquiries into the position of the textile industry in India, and more particularly all the facts relating to the condition of the textile workers. At a time when the textile workers in this country particularly in this great Industrial City are passing through a great labour crisis, the arrival of comrades from a most organised part of the world naturally aroused much enthusiasm. As already announced the Delegation have a crowded engagement before them and their object is to study labour conditions at first hand and to come in closer contact with the workers of India,

CRUSADE AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASE.

Interviewed on their arrival at the Ballard Pier, Dr. Lees, leader of the delegation said that the British Council was brought into existence by a group of medical and sociological experts who had originally worked to secure the appointment of Royal Commission, and as soon as it was appointed it concerned itself to see that the recommendations would be carried into effect. For the first six years it was supported entirely by voluntary funds raised by an appeal to the general public.

The Council stood to raise the standard of the general public health and hygiene and concentrate its activities especially against venereal disease. After the first six years of its existence the Ministry of Health in England decided to employ the National Council to carry out certain sections of the publicity work required to make known the facilities for free treatment provided throughout the country and to direct the educational endeavour towards the prevention and dissemination of the disease.

This Council is composed of elected representatives of all branches of the National Council, 93 of which exist in the British Isles and 11 in other parts of the empire. Then there are elected representatives of national organisations, and scientific experts. The executive committee is a small body elected annually from the General Council.

OBJECT OF VISIT.

Asked what made the British Council send out a deputation to India, the delegates said in 1924 and 1925 representatives of the Indian Provincial Governments attended the Imperial Social Hygiene Congress at Wembley and as a result of what happened there the Provincial Governments of Bombay, Madras, Bengal and Burma invited the British Social Hygiene Council to send a delegation to confer with them on the problem of venereal disease. Funds for the despatch of the delegation were raised from the sympathisers in India in response partly to the representations made to those visiting Great Britain during the last two years and partly to the direct appeal made by the President of the Council. The one thing which we should wish to do, the delegates concluded, "is to stimulate both the Provincial Governments and the Government of India to the necessity of tackling the problem of venereal disease, and with this in view we hope to stimulate public opinion far better and get the assistance of all voluntary organisations who are interested in the health of the community."

BETTER LABOUR CONDITIONS

NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL EFFORT.

The Rt. Honourable Thomas Shaw and other members of the Delegation of the International Textile Workers' Association who arrived in Bombay on Friday per s.s. "Rajputana" were given a hearty welcome at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress held in the Hall of the Servants of Inddia Society, Girgaon, on Friday evening, Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas, S. K. Bole, S. H. Jhabwala, R. R. Bakhale, F. J. Ginwalla, were among those present. The members of the delegation on their arrival with Mr. N. M. Joshi were accorded a rousing reception. After the meeting terminated the members of the delegation were treated at a tea-party in the terrace of the Society's Home.

FIRST OF ITS KIND.

Mr. Joshi, who presided over the meeting, after introducing the members of the delegation welcomed them on behalf of the Trade Union Congress and the textile workers of Bombay. Mr. Joshi said that it was a lucky day for the trade unionists in Bombay because the international organisation of the textile workers of the world had deputed a delegation to study conditions of Indian labourers. There were many visits from individual labour workers and leaders of Europe to Indian labour centres but this is the first time when any delegation of an institution was coming to India. The condition of Indian workers were admittedly much worse than that of workers abroad, and therefore, the visit of delegation would be of great help to them because the members would carry the knowledge of condition of workers in India to the workers of Europe and to the rulers of India in England. They would also be of great help in the organization of Indian labour. Therefore he welcomed them most heartily. The condition of workers in one country had its effect on the condition of workers in other countries. It was therefore essential to make an international effort to better the condition of labour. Concluding Mr. Joshi repeated his most hearty welcome to the delegation on behalf of the Trade Union Congress and the textile workers of Bombay.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla speaking next welcomed the delegation at a time when the textile industry in Bombay was passing through a crisis. He thanked the workers of Europe for their help to the workers in India while they were on strike and said that Bombay workers had tried to help what little they could to the miners in their struggle. The condition of labourers in Bombay and of female workers in particular was extremely bad and needed immediate reforms.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas referring to the hardships of female workers said that according to Government statistics 8 out of every 10 children born in industrial area were dying in infancy. Such a high infant mortality was due to the absence of maternity benefits to female workers. Mr. Kanji blamed the capitalist Government who had made no honest effort to give effect to the meagre labour legislation in India for such state of affairs. He quoted an instance of the special Committee appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council to inquire into conditions of labourers in Bombay and make recommendations. The Committee had submitted an unanimous report, but the Government had taken no action on it till then. It was upto the British and European workers, suggested Mr. Kanji, to bring pressure on the Government in India to better condition of the workers in that country.

NOT A STRANGER.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw who on rising to reply was greeted with cheers, said:—

I thank you all for the extreme courtesy that are extended in this country. Although a stranger to this place, I am not a stranger to Mr. Joshi whom I know for the last six years and who had rendered good service in the cause of labour.

DEPUTATION TO MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.

A deputation of the leading Mussalmans of Bombay, representing the Anjuman-Zia-ul-Islam had the honour to wait upon His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Alwar at the Ballard Pier on Friday on His Highness' arrival from England per s.s. "Rajputana" in order to accord him a hearty welcome and also to express the Anjuman's profound gratitude for his generous donations and annual grants to the Aligarh University and for the building of "Idgah" for the Mussalman subjects of His Highness at Alwar. The deputation was led by Maolana Khoja Hassan Nizami and consisted of Messrs. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Barrrster at-Law- President, Anjuman-Zia-ul-Islam, M. C. Maclai, A. Gamedia, Abdul Raoof Khan, Hon. Secretary, Anjuman-Zia-ul-Islam, Hakim Syed Abdul Maunam, Dr. Suriya, S. M. Vali, Barrister-at-Law, Abdul Karim Suriya, Solicitor, Peerbhoy A. Peerbhoy, Munshi Fatch Khan, Mahomed Shariff and Ebrahim Peermahomed. Special accommodation along with the officials of the State to receive His Highness who on alighting from "Rajputana," greeted and embraced Maolana Khaja Hassan Nizami who presented Mr. Kaderbhoy to His Highness as the President of the Anjuman. Mr. Kaderbhoy while presenting a boquet to His Highness made a neat little speech in which he paid a tribute of profound respect and admiration for the fatherly interest that His Highness was taking in his subjects alike both Hindus and Mussalmans and for princely help in the cause of Muslim education by his munificient donations and annual monetary grants to the Aligarh University and also for the building of an Idgah for his Mussalman subjects at Alwar. His Highness made a graceful reply and said that he was pleased to receive the members of the Muslim community.

MR. JAYAKAR & THE ASSEMBLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with contempt and disgust that one reads spiteful articles from day to day published in certain paper regarding a patriot like Mr. Jayakar. His only crime is that he had the courage to differ from a policy advocated and pursued by Swarajists. The futility of that policy is demonstrated to the hilt by a series of enlightening lectures delivered by Pandit Malaviya, B. J. Desai, Jayakar, Jinnah and others.

It is indeed a pity that in the heat engendered by an electioneering campaign he should be so ruthlessly attacked and misrepresented. His services to our country are such as to make anybody proud of him.—Yours etc.

T. P. DARUWALLA.

DEMAND FOR WHARF AT URAN

REVENUE MEMBER'S VISIT.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member of the Government of India visited Uran on Wednesday with a view to find out for himself if there was need for a wharf at Mora for which a persistent demand was being made.

Mr. Rahimudin Tungeker, a prominent resident of Uran, had arranged a reception for Mr. Rieu, who was welcomed at the Customs Hall by a large gathering of Uran merchants and Bombay citizens. Mr. Haji Ebrahim Jitekar read a petition setting out the necessity for a wharf. The petition stated:—"Our difficulties in landing and boarding the ferry boats have more than once been represented to Government, and though we have been paying the wharfage fee for over eight years, we are still unfortunate in not getting a suitable pier. We are glad to note that our last representation was received more favourably, as the result of which we have this day been honoured by your kind visit to this place, and we have every hope that you will see the necessity of having a suitable landing place constructed for the ease, convenience and safety of the public.

The salt-works at Uran are the largest in the whole of India and salt is produced in Uran Peta to the extent of 40 to 45 lacs of maunds every year. Salt traders from Bombay have to go to the bunder of Mora to go to the salt pans, the owners of which also reside in Uran. They have to undergo great trouble and a good deal of time is wasted. The sum of money that goes to Government by way of revenue from these traders is between 30 and 40 lacs of rupees. Uran being the nearest harbour port to Bombay, all kinds of crops and other commodities are carried to and fro. Nearly 80 to 90 thousand people travel between Uran and Bombay in steamers, while the average number of passengers who travel in "Machwas" (country crafts) is nearly 40 or 50 thousand per year.

A POSSIBLE SUBURB.

Considering the revenue that Government get from Uran, the latter has a right to demand certain amenities. Many families would like to come over and make this their permanent residence on account of the healthy climate of Mora and Pir-Wari. The coast line between Mora and Pir-Wari is beautifully situated beyond the Mora Range, open to sea view and can be turned into a fine and healthy suburb of Bombay. The Parsis would colonise. Mora in view of the religious conveniences they have here, but for the absence of a pier at Mora. A suitable pier would not only be to our interest but would also benefit Government revenue.

We have ventured, if Government consider it expensive to construct a wharf, to do it ourselves, and, we have already, in our last representation to Government shown how we intend to do it. If Government, however, are not willing to entrust this work to our Wharf Committee we suggest that Government may advance a suitable loan to the Committee which will repay the loan with interest within 10 or 15 years, out of the fees recovered from passengers."

HANDICAP TO DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Maneckji Patel, the President of the Wharf Committee appointed at a meeting of the Uranites, next addressed the gathering tracing the history of the agitation and describing the "miserable transport conditions" now obtaining at Uran. The matter, he added, was intimately connected also with the residents of Bombay, as the Parsis were anxious to found a colony in Uran if transport facilities were forthcoming. The community had a large scheme for the development of that region and should Government only build a wharf, the Parsis would strive and make Uran a fine, beautiful and flourishing town, instead of the deserted place it was at present. Mr. Patel also took occasion to publicly apologise to Mr. Rieu for the strong language he had used in drafting resolutions on the subject at a meeting some time ago and asked the Revenue Member's pardon. He, nevertheless, offered to read the resolutions in question but desisted at the request of Mr. Rieu.

REVENUE MEMBER' S REPLY.

Mr. Rieu, replying, declined to make any announcement, as he had come merely to see the conditions personally, to inquire as to what could possibly be done and to consider suggestions for solving the problem. Until he had acquired the requisite information and consulted the local officers, he said he would not be in a position to say anything, but he assured those present that he was most desirous of finding a solution for the problem, satisfactory both to Government and to the Uranites. "I have heard with great interest," he continued, "of the projected establishment of a Parsi settlement in Uran, and I am very glad to find that you are so much in earnest on this subject that you are prepared yourselves to undertake the work of constructing a wharf, if necessary. God helps those who help themselves, and I am glad that you are imbued with such a keen desire to do everything you can to secure your object. I can assure you that the conditions are very promising and I earnestly hope that we may find a solution, which, though it may not provide all that you require, will at least go a great way. You must remember that half a loaf is better than no bread and if you can't get everything you want you must take what you can get. Possibly the solution may be in the direction of a wharf which will not admit of large steamers—it is not possible—but will enable small steamers to land passengers directly on the pier."

QUICK STOP TO STOMACH DISTRESS

If there's an excess of acid in the stomach, digestive pains will supervene, no matter what is eaten. Get rid of the harmful acid and all will be well. Take 'Bisurated' Magnesia after eating, and no trace of pain or discomfort will follow, even though you have eaten the richest foods. 'Bisurated' Magnesia neutralises excess acidity the moment it enters the stomach; it soothes and heals the inflamed stomach-lining and induces normal and natural digestion. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is such an inexpensive remedy that no one at all liable to stomach distress can afford to miss giving it a trial. It costs little, and is sold in powder or tablets, at any chemist's. It is worth its weight in gold. Doctors prescribe it and hospitals use it—you try it once and you'll praise it always.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

GRANT TO DOCKS STAFF.

A meeting of the Finance and General Committee of the Port Trust held on 10th November gave consideration to Trustees' Resolution dated 27th July sanctioning, in consideration of the special circumstances of their case, the grant to the Docks staff of a special allowance of 50 per cent. of their night-work overtime earnings as compensation for broken periods of unrecorded overtime.

The Chairman in the course of the note dated 3rd November stated as follows:—

It has been found that the new rules, which do not provide for any extra compensatory allowance for work on Sundays or By-law holidays, result in a small loss to the staff concerned of about 4 annas per head per night and as I am of opinion that this section of the staff are deserving of special consideration on account of their long hours, I directed the Docks Manager to draw up proposals for Sunday and By-law holidays overtime which would have the effect of counter-balancing the loss suffered by the staff. It is now proposed to grant the Docks outdoor staff, permanent, temporary and inferior, single time plus compensation allowance of 25 per cent. for work performed on Sundays and By-law holidays and to grant them an additional 1|2 night's overtime in the rare cases when vessels continue working at night from 3-30 a.m. to 6 a.m. (the ordinary hours for working at night are from 7-30 p.m. to 3-30 a.m.)

The effect of these proposals will be practically to restore the overtime earnings to their former level,—there will still be a very small saving to the Trust but the financial effect will be practically the same as before.

The Chairman explained that the former of the two proposals would involve an additional annual cost estimated at Rs. 5,900 but there would still be a small ving as compared with the overtime stem prevailing prior to the revision of st July.

The Committee approved the proposal for the Board's sanction.

BELGIAN PRINCE IN INDIA

KARACHI, Nov. 19.

His Highness Prince Eugene de Ligne (cousin of King of Belgium) and Princess Eugene de Ligne who were accompanied by Count and Countess Dasoche, Mademoiselle Lippens, Viscount de Beaumont and Monsieur Jean de Fontaine arrived here from Basra on board the steamship "Varsova" yesterday and were met by the Vice Consul for Belgium in Karachi Mr. W. S. Clarke. A letter from His Excellency the Viceroy welcoming them to India was handed to Their Highnesses after which they were taken round the city. The royal party left Karachi by steamship "Varsova" last night for Bombay from where they will go to Delhi and subsequently to Calcutta.—A. P.

PARSI RAJKEVA SABHA AND ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your report of the Assembly Election, it is stated that "owing to the indefatigable labour and persistent efforts of the volunteers of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, who had mustered strong at the stops of the Town Hall and with tact and persuasion succeeded in catching votes for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, that Mr. Dumasia's claim for a monopoly of Parsi votes' was giving way. May I say Sir, that these zealous workers are not volunteers of the said Sabha, they are member sand sympathisers of the Sabha and that they had no mandate from the Sabha. As free men they have acted according to their own light, and have fought the canker of Communalism without any fright.—Wours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CLEVER TRICK TO GET MONEY.

A BHATIA YOUTH FINED.

On a complaint filed by Jairaj Vasanji, a mill-owner of Napean Sea Road, Hirji Dharamsi Asoo, a Bhatia youth was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 75.

The complainant alleged that about two months ago the accused went to his house and succeeded in obtaining a loan of Rs. 75 from him on a representation that his (accused's) car had knocked down a man and that he required Rs. 75 to square up the matter with the police who had arrested him. When asking for the loan, he had promised to return it in a few days but that was not done.

The complainant approached the brother of the accused for the money but he refused to acknowledge his brother's debt. The accused was therefore watched and when on Nov. 16 he tried to play the same motor accident trick on some other man, he was handed over to the police.

The accused said that he was lent the money on personal security and not as a result of any false representations. He denied having said anything about the police.

The Magistrate, however, disbelieving the story of the accused, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 125.

BUTLER GETS 18 MONTHS R. I.

FOR STEALING HIS MASTER'S WALLET

For stealing a French man's wallet containing Rs. 350 and a note of 100 Francs from his room in the Taj Mahal Hotel Kondiram Laxman, a butler with seven previous convictions was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday and was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Rene Loms Peltier, a resident at the Taj Mahal Hotel had dismissed the accused who was t butler in his employ a few days ago On Friday morning after he left hi room the accused entered it and removed the wallet which was lying in the chest of drawers. On the complainant's informing the police the accused was arrested and the stolen property was recovered from him.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced as above.

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT.

CASES COMPOUNDED IN COURT.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the cases in which Mr. S. A. Shete and Mr. K. G. Pardeshi figured as complainants against each other for insult and assault, on Tuesday at the Esplanade Police Court. The facts of the cases have already appeared in these columns. When the parties appeared before the Magistrate on Thursday they agreed to compound both the cases on the following undertaking:

Mr. Pardeshi who was the accused in the first case expressed regret for the words used by him towards the complainant and his father while Mr. Shete who was the accused in the other case expressed regret for insulting and assaulting Mr. Pardeshi.

Both the parties undertook to send a copy of the order to the Managing Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana. Mr. Pardeshi undertook to write to the Managing Committee that he had no objection if the resolution suspending Mr. Shete was expunged, as the matter had been settled in the Court. He also undertook not to attend any meeting of the Committee in which the resolution of the Committee referred to might be reconsidered.

The cases were declared as compounded by the Court and the accused were acquitted.

POSSESSING UNLICENSED REVOLVER.

ACCUSED GETS TWO YEARS' R. I.

Sub-Inspector Sheikh of the Princess Street Police Station placed one Sakar Ambaram who was arrested on suspicion on Nov. 8 and was remanded to police custody till Thursday before Mr. S.S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

The accused had made a statement before the police that he had arrived in Bombay only on the day of his arrest and had put up at the Arya Pathikashram. His belongings in the hotel were searched by the police and a four chambered muzzle loaded revolver and an electric torch were found from his trunk. It was found out that the deceased had four previous convictions and he had only recently absconded from the Sabarmati.

The accused was charged with possessing revolver without a license and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused had pleaded guilty.

DUPED BY HER RELATIVES

A GIRL'S STRANGE COMPLAINT.

An extraordinary story has been unfolded in the Court of Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, at Bombay. Mr. Barodia the police prosecutor led the evidence of one Rupabai, a girl of 14 years of age who told the Court that she was taken away from her husband's home to that of her sister Teji and her paramour Basanta to spend the Dusserah festival. One day while she was asleep, her sister gagged and bound her while the paramour Basanta ravished her. After closely confining her for ten days, both the accused, the sister and her haramour took her to Madanpura and abandoned her where her cries drew a crowd and brought the police on the scene. Inquiries were set on foot and the sister and her paramour were arrested. After recording evidence, His Worship committed both the accused to the Sessions of the High Court.

CHEATING HIS MASTER.

One Narsi Deowji a servant in the employ of his master Mawji Randa, a clearing agent at Masjid Bandar road, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for cheating his master on seven different occasions to the tune of Rs. 162. Pretending that he had to clear away the goods of his master's constituents from the dock, he wheedled his master out of sums of money at various times. His Worship Mr. Khairaz, Second Cresidency Magistrate, imposed a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine. Mr. Barodia, police prosecutor, led the evidence.

GETTING RID OF A WIFE

A NOVEL METHOD.

How a husband, driven by infatuation for another woman, is alleged to have resorted to a novel method of getting rid of his wife was explained to Mr. Junglewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, by Mr. De Cunha, the police prosecutor. The accused is one Pandu Mahadeo a Municipal sweeper who stays with his wife at Jail Road. It is alleged that on the 8th September last the accused gave his wife some cooked rice to eat containing pieces of ground glass. She was immediately seized with a violent colic and vomiting. Her mother informed the police who arrived at once at the room of the accused and removed the woman to the hospital. The food was taken away by the police and sent to the Chemical Analyser who reported that glass was found in the food and also in the contents of the woman's throw up. The case is proceeding.

Mr. Coelho, pleader, is defending the accused.

THE COOCH BEHAR NECKLACE AFFAIR.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

More light has been thrown on the complaint filed by Her Highness the Maharanee of Cooch Behar against the firm of Messrs. Laibhai Kalyanbhai and Co., Jewellers, two partners of which were arrested and subsequently acquitted as the Maharanee did not wish to proceed against them. It is understood that the pearl necklace over which the trouble arose between the complainant and the accused has been returned to her Highness. The Maharanee on the other hand, is said to have paid a sum of Rs. 30,000 towards the amount which the Cooch Behar State owed to Messrs. Laibhai Kalyanbhai — Co. The complaint was withdrawn after this settlement was arrived at.

FATAL FALL FROM GANG WAY.

DEATH OF A SHIP'S STEWARD.

An inquest touching the death of E. McGingan, a steward on S. S. California lying in No. 12 Shed Alexandra Docks was held at the Court of the City Coroner on Thursday morning.)

It appeared, that on Wednesday afternoon Gingan and J. Campbell another steward on the same ship returned to their ship at about 4-30 p.m. Campbell was going up the gangway ahead of the deceased when the latter pulled him back on to the wharf. Campbell, thereupon, turned round and struck the deceased who fell down against a crane and became unconscious. An alarm was raised by another steward and the deceased was carried aboard to the ship's hospital where he died a few minutes later. As the Surgeon in charge of the ship and the Asstt. Port Health Officer who examined the dead body could not ascertain the cause of death the body was removed to the morque.

J. Campbell who assaulted the deceased was brought to the Coroner's Court under ing steward on the ship said while he was police escort.

Alexander Campbell, the Assistant Steerman on the deck looking out towards the wharf he saw Campbell and the deceased coming up the gangway. The deceased who was following the assailant pulled him by his arm and hit him on the chest and the side of his face with half clenched fist. Campbell in return pushed the deceased back. He fell on the edge of a crane on his back and became unconscious. Both the deceased and the assailant were heavily drunk when they returned to the ship. Both assailant did not use any excessive violence on the deceased.

The Police Surgeon who had examined the body said that there was a one inch long wound about the left eyebrow of the deceased, some bruises were also found above and behind the right ear. A bone had also fractured. The stomach contents of the deceased were examined and a strong smell of beer was found there. The cause of the death was fracture of the skull by injuries that could have been caused by a fall and not by blow of the fist.

The jury recorded a verdict of death by fracture of the skull due to the deceased's having fallen down the gangway of the ship in consequence of a push given to him by James Campbell whom the deceased had given two blows as he was going up the gangway. The Jury were of opinion that Campbell was not at all to be blamed for the death.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

BOY CYCLIST MEETS WITH FATAL ACCIDENT.

An inquest touching the death of one Ramtha, a boy aged 10 which occurred as a consequence of a collision between a motor car and a boy's bicycle at Bellasis Road on the 15th instant was held at the Court of Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner on Friday.

It appeared that on the night of the 15th instant the deceased who lived with his brother at Bellasis Road was trying to cross the road on his bicycle; but while doing so he ran in front of a motor car coming from Parsi Statue and going towards the Lamington Road. The boy was knocked down and was lying unconscious on the road when his brother and a policeman who arrived on the scene removed him to the hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Thursday night. The motor car belonged to one Mrs. Viotel Pritcherd and was being driven by a driver named Vithaldas Hathiram. The car was on the proper side of the road and was being driven at a moderate speed.

The Jury recorded a verdict of death by shock and haemorrhage following rupture of the spleen in consequence of his being accidentally knocked down and run over by a motor car.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

FULL BENCH RECONSTITUTED

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justices Fawcett, Kemp, Mirza, Blackwell, Talyarkhan and Patkar).

Appeal No. 15 of 1926.

Hatimbhoy Hassenally .....Appellant
v.
Framroze Edulji Dinshaw .... Respondent.

This case which was reported in these columns on Friday, the 12th instant, was part heard on Monday, the 15th instant. Owing to the sad death of the Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah, the Full Bench was reconstituted as above and the hearing of the case was begun "de novo", on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

As Mr. Mulla who appeared for the appellant was ill, Mr. M. C. Setalvad was briefed at the last moment. He was not therefore ready to address the Court and he asked for the indulgence of the Court to allow the Advocate-General to address the Court first. The indulgence was granted, the Advocate-General addressed the Court the whole day.

MR. JAYAKAR AND CHRISTIAN VOTERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been a great surprise to many Indian Christian in Bombay that Doctor Cosmas Rermandez. the silent member in the Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Council was very busy in the past few days to prevent the success of the veteran fifhter Mr. M. K. Jayakar in the last Assembly Elections. The Doctor gives publicity to a private correspondence which was entirely out of place and distributes handlbills advising Christians not to vot for Mr. Jayakar. Perhaps the Doctor did not like the sight of Mr. Jayakar as chorn representative of the people busying himself when the silent Doctor the Government nominee was waiting always to raise hand with the Governments supporters inthe last Council. Anyhow, the Christian voters knew how to price the Doctor's misplaced enthusiasm. I may also mention, in passing that when a friend of mine who is editing a Catholic Magazine in the mofussil wrote to me the other day to send some select Council speeches of Dr Cosmas Fernandaz for publication, Ihad regretfully to reply that the Christian representative has not yet opened his mouth.

While congratulating Mr. Jayakar and the Christian voters, the writer of this letter as well as many Indian Christians in Bombay would like to see Dr. Cosmas Fernandez's enthusiasm at proper time and place in the future.—Yours, etc.,

AN 'NDIAN CHRISTIAN.

Bombay, Nov. 19,

WANTED PATRIOTIC POETRY.

PROF. DIATIA ON GUJARATI POETS

The second of the series of Prof. N. B. Divatia's lectures on Gujarati literature delivered at the Bombay University on Thursday the 18th covered the Modern Period from its preliminary stage to the final one.

SERVICE OF COUNTRY THROUGH MUSE.

Saying that with the advent of light from the West a new phase of poetic activity marked the literature, the lecturer dealt with Dalapatram and Narmadashanker who were the first to be influenced by it and stood between the ancients and the moderns, partly connecting and partly separating the two. Having detailed their differences in outlook and method, he said that their deliberate motive of service of their mother-land through their Muse deserved special appreciation inspite of such a combined mentality failing to satisfy aesthetic canons and often displaying a lack of true poetic fire.

POETS OF MODERN SCHOOL.

To the intermediate stage, which the professor liked to call the Dawn of the New Modern Poetic School, belonged H. H. Dhruva, Bhimrao, Balashankar and others. The peculiar features of Balashankar's Muse made its permanence doubtful in spite of his power and originality. Harilal's verse was often rugged in form and feeling, though it could, occasionally and often at cost of linguistic chasteness, be graceful also. Bhimrao's poetry wanted synthetical rather than psychological lucidity of style, but it was marked by a true poetic genius together with grace and music of language.

In the New Modern Period, the lecturer said, Manishankar Bhatt and B. K. Thakor deserved an earlier place in view of the features of the preceding stage in them. Close friends in life and literary work and children of a new set of ideals, their effectual characteristics were different. Manishankar was a master of artless art and of high poetic genius while Mr. Thakor who threw out rare songs of real charm and depth of thought and feeling could be well described as a songster of a dense forest warbling his "native wood-notes wild."

DEMAND FOR PATRIOTIC POETRY.

The new Gujarati poetry, more a resultant of anterior forces than a new unconnected phenomenon was heralded by Narsinhrao, a senior in time to the two poets mentioned just above. Speaking of his limitations, particularly in respect of poetic outbursts clothed in vehement and demonstrative language, the lecturer referred to a demand for patriotic poetry and urged that it was also the nation's function to respond to the original ideals and permanent truths which inspired the poetic soul. It would never do for a people to have been great once. This limitation excepted, Narsinhrao's poetry was soothing and strengthening in effect. He appeared at a time when students of Gujarati poetry were longing for something unknown, new.

His poems inspired by a love of the mother land were few in number and marked by sobriety.

OTHER LATER POETS.

Narsinhrao was followed by Kalapi, Botadkar, Lalita, Khabardar and others. Kalapi who died very early left a mark which, though of doubtful permanence, could not be left out of account. The lecturer held that his many poems marked by a morbid amorousness and inartistic execution should have been suppressed to the advantage of others. His "Hridaya Triputi" stood on a bold pinnacle, a wonderful example if the difficult task of combining the objective and the subjective elements, suffering only from a few faults natural to its auto-biographic nature. The poet's sufistic and other poems failed in his opinion, to appeal to a true critic.

Botadkar, though a humble school master, deserved special recognition for his great poetic genius and perfectness in language, style, versification and classical elegance of a high order. Having a true insight into the life of the people, his treatment of social and domestic relations was original and charming in its simplicity.

Nanalal, a unique poet, who had deservedly won a quick popularity, combined sweetness with sublimity both in thought and language, though the sweetness often degenerated into mannerisms. His Jaya Jayanty, said the speaker, was a masterly combination of lyric and dramatic art in an unrivalled manner. His Garbis whose charm was undeniable in spite of minor faults, would remain as a literary heritage which Gujarat must be proud of. Khabardar, a Parsi poet, notable for the purity of his language and occasional stamp of the Dalpat school in the works preceding his Vilasika and other later poems which, however, approached poetic subjects in the manner of the New School.

FIGHTING VENEREAL DISEASE.

"Chronicle" Photos.
The British Social Hygiene Council Delegation which arrived in India on Friday to discuss measures to be taken to reduce the prevalence of venereal diseases in this country.

LABOUR DELEGATION IN BOMBAY.

Among the passengers that arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by s.s. "Rajputana" were the members of the International Labour Delegation, headed by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, M.P. The Delegation will study the condition of the textile workers in the country.

"PLAIN LIVING AND HIGH THINKING."

REVIVE GLORY OF ISLAMIC CULTURE.

BEGUM BHOPAL'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

ALIGARH, Nov. 15.

The fifth annual convocation of the Aligarh Muslim University, presided over by Her Highness the Mother Begum of Bhopal, Chancellor of the University, was held in a specially erected Pandal on the Jubilee grounds. The most remarkable feature of the occasion was the royal presence of His Highness Nawab Hamidullah Khan, the ruler of Bhopal, who for the first time since he left the institution after obtaining his degree, graced it with his presence in the capacity of a prince. The Pandal was packed with no less than three thousand students and a number of distinguished guests, including Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammilullah Khan, the Hon'ble Nawab Ahmad Said Khan of Chattari, Home Member of the U. P. Government, the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member to the Government of India, the Hon'ble Mr. Sultan Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hartog, Nawab Nasir Husain Khiyal, Mr. Subhanullah Sahib Rais of Gorakhpur and others. The proceedings commenced with the recitation from the Holy Quran by the Dean of the university. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, then read his Annual report. After the report was finished, the Vice-Chancellor awarded degrees and medals to the successful candidates of various classes. The Vice-Chancellor then requested Mr. Sultan Ahmad of the Patna University to read his address which he read in a majestic tone which suited to the occasion. This having been done, Her Highness the Chancellor then read out her August address in urdu while sitting in her chair.

On the occasion of the fifth Convocation of the Muslim University, Aligarh, Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, as Chancellor of the University, delivered an instructive address.

REAL TEST OF PROGRESS.

She expressed her extreme gratification at the increasing number of students and successful candidates and particularly at the fact of non-Muslim students on the rolls of the University, which was a sure sign of its popularity amongst all classes and creeds in the country. "The measure of educational progress" said Her Highness "is not the number of students that pass out of the Universities every year. The real test of that progress is the assimilation by the students of the healthy influences of the instruction imparted and their endeavours to improve upon the advantages they derive."

PROVISION FOR GIRL STUDENTS.

Her Highness congratulated the advocates of Female Education on the provisions made for girl students to appear at all examinations of the University from the lowest to the highest. Though the number was small, at present, it need cause no feeling of discouragement since the general awakening noticeable in that line was bound to conduce to greater and quicker progress in due course of time."

Referring to the last Jubilee celebrations and the great gathering at Aligarh, Her Highness expressed her sincere pleasure at the keen interest the Muslim public has again begun to evince in the affairs of this great seat of learning. Her Highness particularly thanked His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar for his generous and enlightened support in the cause of Muslim Education, and also gave expression to her high sense of appreciation of the long and distinguished services of Nawab Sir Mohamed Muzammilullah Khan Bahadur in the cause of Muslim education in general and the Aligarh Movement in particular.

REVIVE ISLAMIC CULTURE.

Reminding the audience of the deep interest and overflowing generosity of the Muslmans of old in the sacred cause of education, Her Highness made a strong feeling appeal to the Mussalmans of to-day to follow in the foot-steps of their ancestors and to open their purse-strings for the University, and thus revive the old and pristine glory of Islam in the sphere of culture and enlightenment.

PLAIN LIVING AND HIGH THINKING

"In the scheme of education side by side with public generosity", said Her Highness, "the economic condition of the community must needs be clearly kept in view, so that learning may not be obtainable only by the rich to the exclusion of the poorer classes of the community. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that within the four walls of our University, great stress should be laid on frugality and simplicity of life. A number of our national needs cannot be met without money and money cannot be had without leading simpler and more economical lives. Leave Europe alone, even in India, only such persons as observe these golden rules of life, are able to grant lakhs and lakhs for national needs. It is very important, therefore, that on entering the portals of the University, the first lesson that a student must receive is the lesson of plain living and high thinking, so that on their going out into the world they may be thoroughly equipped with these essentials of life, which will not only make their lives truly happy but also enable them to be helpful and generous towards the requirements of their community."

STUDY OF ISLAMIC THEOLOGY.

Her Highness then made a most emphatic and forcible pronouncement regarding the teaching of Theology and other Islamic studies. She deplored the religation to the background of the first and foremost object of founding a denominational institution like the Aligarh University. "It was a matter of extreme regret", said Her Highness, "that the whole course of Islamic History from the High School right upto Degree examination has been compressed within the all too brief brochure "Beginning of Islam". The period of the Holy Prophet's life and of his companions has been severely lost sight of, although this is the very first thing alone can make his character shine. I should like to emphasise in particular that the study of Al Quran with its translation should be made compulsory. Beginning with the preliminary B. Class, the translation ought to be finished in the Degree class, so that our Muslim youths with modern education should understand their religion and its spirit."

NEED OF RESEARCH WORK.

Her Highness then advised for special provision for research work in Islamic History and wished Aligarh to produce not one but many Shiblis, who would render the same service to Islam in India, what the great orientalists are doing in Europe. She appealed to young men of the community who have the further advantage of having received education in Europe to take up this work in right earnest and with a spirit of self-sacrifice. To achieve this object, Her Highness felt the absolute necessity of a well-equipped library full of rare of books and manuscripts, and appealed to individual persons in the country to render service to the course of knowledge by transferring their collection of books to the safer custody of the University where alone they can be usefully utilised,

H. H. The Maharaja of Alwar, who returned from Europe on Friday.

for the advancement of learning. She quoted with thanks and appreciation the commendable example of Moulvi Subhanullah Khan of Gorakhpur who has handed over his valuable library to the University. "University is not the name of magnificent buildings and stately edifices" said Her Highness, "nor should it be a factory for turning out thousands of degree-holders It must be the firmament of light which should dispel the darkness of ignorance." This object could only b eachieved through the devotion of the Professors and Post-graduate scholars of the University, whose one aim in life should be to dedicate their lives to the cause of learning, and imbue their students with the spirit of knowledge for its own sake.

"MAINTAIN THE GOOD NAME ALMA MATER."

In the end addressing the students in general Her Highness gave them pieces of invaluable advice and exorted those who were going out of the University to carefully guard and maintain the prestige and reputation of their alma mater. She advised to carry within thei rbreasts such noble aspirations as would enable them to secessfully fight the battles of life, in the course of which every little action of theirs would be a mirror of the education and training that they had received at their University. Their country, said Her Highness, needed their capabilities and their educational qualifications to be brought into full play. Unlimited resources of wealth were lying hidden in the soil of the Mother-land. It was up to the students of the University to go out into the world and make the fullest use of their knowledge to unearth these hidden treasures and enrich their poor country. A still greater and stiffer test in life lay before them when they ceased to be mere boo worms in the lecture halls and laboratories of their University. She hoped that they would meet with the same success in life as has crowned their efforts within the premises of the University.

ADVICE TO MUSLIM STUDENTS.

Addressing the Muslim students in particular Her Highness in a very feeling and affectionate manner asked them to remember that they were the sons of Islam which had brought the message of peace for the world, and every injunction of it was the source of safety in the struggle of life. Islam has taught them that toleration for non-Muslims as cannot but keep them at peace with every body in God's vast world.

"My dear students" said Her Highness "you are living in a country inhabited by different creeds". Your object and outlook in life is the same as theirs. The progress of your country or its decline is the concern of you all. You are a subject people and you have duties to perform by the Government under which you are living in peace. You have, therefore, to live in unity and with tolerance with al of them and show them the respect that Quran has enjoined upon you. You must sail clear of the dangerous rocks of communal prejudice and not allow yourself to be contaminated by that poisonous atmosphere. Your education demands and your religion orders that you must live in peace and amity and carry aloft the standard of a united nation in your country. It should be your never-ceasing effort to bring about harmony and concord where friction and disruption exists."

Her Highness then recited verses from the Holy Quran and amidst deafening and prolonged cheers concluded her speech.

RAILWAY AUTHORITIES AND PASSENGERS

In a letter to the G.I.P. authorities, Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey says:—

"I and my brother wanted to go to Vile Parle on Sunday the 7th November 1926 by Harbour Line train leaving Victoria Terminus at 14-25 p.m. (S.T.) I have III Class Pass No. 059 from Victoria Terminus to Kurla and my brother has II class Pass No. 498 from Victoria Terminus to Matunga. I went to the II class coaching office and asked the coaching clerk to give me a certificate for two third class tickets from Sandhurst Road to Vile Parle which he refused. He asked me to take certificate upto Bandra. As there was no time at Bandra station to go and buy tickets from Bandra to Vile Parle also it was difficult to cross the bridge to go to the booking office I refused to accept certificate upto Bandra. I then went to the Station Master who first without listening to my request showed his unwillingness to come to the coaching office, but when I insisted on my right to have the certificate upto Vile Parle he came at the coaching office. He then made some enquiries. I was much amused to see a European station master giving exhibition of his ignorance when he was repeating the same words which the coaching clerk told him viz. that certificate can be had only for Bandra and not Vile Parle."

"As there was no time to wait" continoes Mr. Nensey. "I informed the station master and guard of the train that I and my brother were travelling "without" tickets. We repored ourselves to the Ticket Collector and station master at Vile Parle and have had a note taken that under the circumstances referred to above we had travelled without tickets in continuation of our passes.

"May I know" asked Mr. Nensey, as to why certificates are not issued at Victoria Terminus? The coaching clerk and station master were wrong in not issuing them. Will you please make enquiries and order the coaching clerks not to refuse in future. But what about the ignorante of the European Station Master? I and my brother are willing to pay. I shall be obliged by giving this matter your early attention. We acted as above to indicate how public are inconvenienced by such acts of Railway Administration."

Here is a case where a genuine desire on the part of the Railway authorities to co-operate with the travelling public will avoid all the unpleasantness and inconvenience to it. But was the station master ignorant or merely following the rules?

Rules are rules, and officials must follow them. But why have these rules and regulation which are a distinct hardship to the passengers? Does the G.I.P. system exist for their convenience or not? Or is it a State Railway only another "Divine Dispensation of British Province?

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

SMALLER TURN OVER IN JUTES.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

In the share market in jutes there was a much smaller turnover in this section prices being the turn easier. In coals a fairly large auction took place to-day. prices in almost every case shewing a decline from the quoted rates. Teas were steady. In Industrials no new feature is evident Government securities continue in buyers favour. Stock Exchange will remain closed on Friday the 19th on account of Jain festival Parashnath. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 77/8, 4 per cent. new loan 1960/70 89, 5 per cent. war loan 1929/47 102, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 106/15.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 383.

Cottons:—Bowreah ord. 250, New Victoria pref. 4/9.

Jutes:—Albion 508, Auckland 259, Birla 9/7 Budge Budge 513, Chapdany 181, Cheviot 302, Clive 37/9, Craig 5/4, Dalhousie 440, Delta 553, Empire pref. 119/8, Fort Gloster 875, Fort William 327, Gordalpara 994/8, Gourepore 735 Howrah 42/12 Hukumchand ord. 13/4, do pref. 95, Kamarhatty 943, Kankinarrah 500, Lansdowne 292, Naihati 482/8, National 31/14, Northbrook 93/12, Orient 252, Reliance 70/8, Union 577 Waverley 6/8.

Coals:—Adjai 219, Central Kurkend 18/4, Govindpur 2, Ghusick and Muslia 9/14, Huntodih 4, New Kessurbarrah 3/6, New Tetturya 5, North West fully paid 45, Burma Finance and Mining 6/6, Burma Corporation 10/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ord. 9/13, Britannia Engineering 3, Indian Iron and Steel 6/14, Indian Wood Products 10, Madan Theatres 4/8, Bengal Paper ord. 2/8, Midnapore Zemindary 141.

Tea Companies:—Bisnauth 35/12, Dimakusi 24, Nattikhira 29, Hasimara 43/8, Joybirpara 28, New Purupbari 13, Orang 9/4 Tezpore 13 Tirrihannah 22/8.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES' DEPARTURE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

With the closing of the Imperial Conference, it has been provisionally arranged that Maharajah of Burdwan will leave for Marseilles next week 'en route' to India.

General Hertzog's arrival at Capetown, it is expected, will synchronise with the opening of the Indo-South African Conferences.—Reuter.

Official figures of the Miners' district voting show that 461,000 voted against and 313,000 in favour of the acceptance of the Government terms.

Nine persons were killed and many injured to-day as a result of the collision between Birmingham York Express and a goods train near Rotherham.

Cairo.—Lord Lloyd and Zaghlul Pasha had a long conversation at Residency.

THE MESTON AWARD.

TEMPORARY MODIFICATIONS AGREED UPON

FINANCE MINISTERS' CONFERNECE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The Finance Ministers' Conference which was in session since Monday morning has concluded its deliberations. It was anticipated on Tuesday that the discussions, especially on the suggested modifications in the Meston Settlement, would be prolonged and that consequently the Conference would close only at the end of the week, but somewhat unexpectedly a new turn was given to the discussion with the result that an agreement has been arrived at for temporary modifications in the Meston Award pending final changes as a result of the Statutory Commission in 1929.

MESTON SETTLEMENT.

The Sub-Committee of the Conference appears to have proceeded with the proposals made by the representatives of various provinces in a spirit of "give" and "take", as otherwise it was feared that no result would ensue from the discussions. Indeed the modification of the terms of the Meston Award was the only subject seriously discussed by the Conference this year. It would appear that the agreement on this question has so far gone to satisfy the claims of certain provinces including those of Bombay, Bengal and Madras, that their representatives were later not in a strictly business-like mood to demand the solution of some of the other problems that were on the agenda. Of course the question of the reduction of Provincial Contributions is an entirely separate matter and their elimination from the present financial relations of the Government of India with the Provincial Governmets is a condition said to be precedent to the final revision of the Meston decision. The agreement that is now reported to have been reached is only of a temporary character in order to satisfy certain urgent claims of some deserving provinces.

PROCEEDINGS KEPT CONFIDENTIAL

The proceedings of the Conference are kept so confidential that it is difficult to understand the true import of the agreement. I learn that on the suggestions for inter-provincial roads' funds and removal of the factors that result in a nencroachment by one taxing authority on the sphere of another authority, the provincial representatives were not in a position to commit their respective Governments and that in consequence the decision on these two matters has been postponed for further disussion in the light of the fresh information that is required to solve them. The provincial representatives are leaving Delhi to-night for their respective stations.

SASTRI CONFERS WITH VICEROY.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri who arrived here this morning from Madras had a discussion with H. E. Lord Irwin at the Viceregal Lodge this afternoon. After a short stay, he will proceed to Ahmedabad to confer with Mahatma Gandhi before starting for Bombay 'en route' to Capetown for the Round Table Conference as a member of the Indian Delegation.

SURVIVORS OF S.S. "SUNNING."

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Hong Kong.—The British destroyer "Verity" has brought in a boat-load of survivors of the steamer "Sunning" including a woman passenger.—Reuter's Special.

What can he do?

He is always getting sick. His body is constantly breaking out in terrible sores and boils, and he feels ill—really ill. Impure blood is the cause. It is the cause of many of the worst diseases. Germs, which are everywhere, in the air, in your food and drink, get into the blood and poison it. If you keep your blood clean and pure you run less risk of such dreadful scourges as cholera and smallpox.

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AHMEDABAD LETTER.

SECOND YOUTH WEEK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 14.

The second Youth Week in Ahmedabad will be celebrated in the last week of this month when an Arts Exhibition will also be held and two silver Medals awarded—one for the best specimen in Fine Arts and the other for the best specimen in Handicrafts. On the opening day of the week, i.e., the 21st inst., Mahatma Gandhi and the Rt. Hon. S. Shastri, will be present.

PROPOSED HOSTEL FOR LADY STUDENTS.

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, the Principal of the Gujarat College, has intimated to the local press his intention of starting a separate hostel for Lady students studying in the Gujrat College from June 1927 provided a sufficient number of them come forward to take advantage of the arrangement. The hostel will be in charge of a Lady Superintendent and a Special Committee consisting of Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mrs. Vidyagauri Nilkanth, Mrs. Tyabji and Mrs Shirras, and Messrs. K. S. Vakil and G. U. Parekh will supervise its working.

LOCAL VAIDYA HONOURED.

Vaidya Shastri Narayanshanker Devashanker, a local Vaidya of reputation, has been unanimously elected President of the second session of the Gujarat Provincial Vaidya Conference to be held in Bombay on 19th, 20th and 21st of Dec.

JAINS AND PALITANA.

At a public meeting held in Manekchok during the last week, Messrs. Vallavbhai Patel, Manilal Kothari, Amritlal Sheth and others advised the local Jains not to take to any drastic means of remedy the Palitana wrong so long as the efforts of the leaders of the community to seek redress by constitutional means had not come to an end. At the same time the audience was asked to continue the boycott of the Shatrunjaya hills.

CHIEF OF AUNDH.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

The 59th birthday of Bala Saheb Pant Pratinidhi, the ruling Chief of Aundh was celebrated on Sunday the 14th instant. The guests present included Mr. Rajadhaksha, District Judge, Satur, Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha retired engineer, Mr. L. K. Kirloskar of the Kirloskar Bros. Ltd., and Messrs S. P. Ogale and N. P. Ogale, the Managers of the Ogale Glass and Lamp Works.

Exactly at 4 p.m. the Chiefsaheb entered the hall of the Spacious Yamai Mandap with Shrimant S. Ranisaheb and retinue and was most cordially welcomed by all standing. Panditjee Satwalekar in his opening prelude explained shortly the nature of the grand Durbar and celebrations of the day and said that the bright future of the State depended entirely on education and industry. The bodily, mental and intellectual energies of the State must be all bent on this two fold function of the State. Mr. M. S. Mulay, Superintendent of the State Indusrial Laboratory, read out resolution, on behalf of the Institutions of the State, wishing the Chiefsaheb long life and prosperity.

The Chiefsaheb replying to the representations and congrtulations alluded to the great responsibility that lay on him. He "the State's interests are my interests," said he, "and the people's good, mine. Sincere work and all-sided progress of the State must be yours, and mine too, first and foremost considerations. He held up the examples of the Kirloskar and Oagle's who with unflinching purpose and indomittable courage had turned out the first oil and gas engines and brass and tin lamps in India and asked the people to encourage the use of indigenous raw materials. The proceedings terminated amidst cheers.

THE SECRETS OF MARS.

HOW THE PLANET LOOKS THROUGH TELESCOPE.

Dr. W. H. Steavenson, the distinguished astronomical observer, of West Norwood, in a "Daily Herald" interview in mail week threw cold water on the proposed getting-into-contact-with-Mars experiments which are to be made.

The theories on which the party of radio engineers in London are to experiment he declared to be absolute bunkum. To select that particular time, and expect hopes of contact as they were explained, he said, was to make fools of astronomers.

The position of Mars on Wednesday night was not likely to give better chances of wireless contact. For all practical purposes Mars was as near now, and eight days or more each side of the 27th. The little nearer could make no difference. As a matter of fact Mars was a good deal nearer in 1924, and would be nearer in 1929.

Dealing with the things actually seen through a giant telescope, Dr. Steavenson said:

"Mars thus viewed is like a pebble in a stream, and has the appearance of a tangerine orange with a pinky tinge. Only an expert would begin to see the markings on it. If you are not an expert you would probably see nothing in the way of markings.

"All we can hope to do is to continue our study of the changes in the markings, which are believed to be seasonal, and get, perhaps after 40 years, some definite idea of the climate of Mars and the physical conditions that obtain on its surface."

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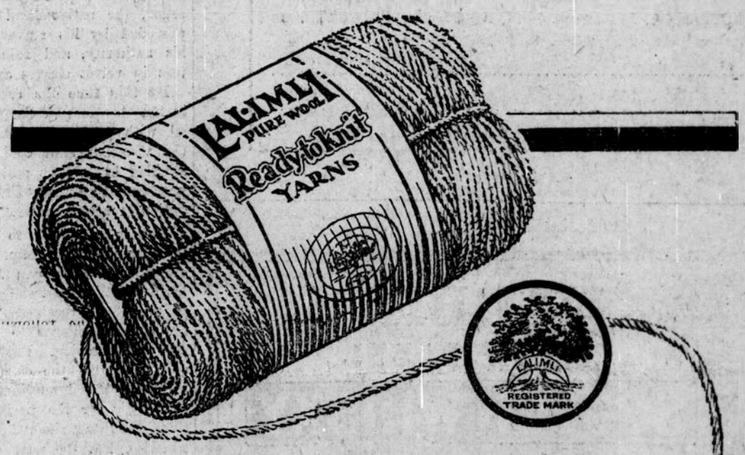

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Film holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Modern research has found two ways to effectively fight film. One disintegrates the film at all stages of formation. One removes it without harmful scouring.

These methods have proved themselves remarkably effective. A new-type tooth paste has been created to apply them daily. The name is Pepsodent.

Leading dentists everywhere, in late years, have advised it. Now careful people of some 50 nations employ it every day.

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Pepsodent, in several ways, brings a new conception of what clean teeth mean. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, which is there to neutralize mouth acids. It multiplies the ptyalin in saliva, which is there to digest starch deposits on teeth. These combined effects bring a revelation to new users

Send the coupon for a 10-day tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth become whiter as the film-coats disappear.

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AIDS DIGESTION.

OXFORD CONVOCATION.

VESTIGE OF ANCIENT CEREMONIALS.

It is nine o'clock in the morning, and in the narrow High and the spacious Broad all sorts and conditions of Oxford men are pouring out from the stately quadrangles and hurrying to and fro. They are garbed in the varied gowns which symbolize their academic dignities. For this is convocation day, and the bell of St. Mary's on the stroke of the hour has begun to toll, as it has tolled for centuries, to summon this august community to the Ancient House of Congregation, where students are solemnly invested with the degrees bestowing upon them the right to "commence." That is, to commence to teach what they have learned.

And now, as the hour of ten approaches while the bell still tolls, forth from the gates of the ancient colleges comes the dean in his master's regalia, or if he be a doctor, in scarlet and gray hood, or in the flaming crimson of medicine and law. In the background, college servants with their arms laden with gowns and hoods wait to assist their former masters into their newly attained robes, and so to secure the time-honoured reward, which custom demands shall be gold.

Presently the tones of the last tolling die away. Across the quadrangle toward the Sheldonian Theatre the procession is making its way, headed by the vice-chancellor, the active head of the university, preceded by his staves, the symbols of his authority, and followed by the proctors in velvet sleeves and miniver hoods.

By this time the candidates are seated in the theatre and the galleries are crowded with spectators. On the entrance of the vice-chancellor and his train, the assembled body rises and one of the bedels proclaims in Latin, "Enter into the congregation, masters, enter."

Having ascended to his seat of state, the vice-chancellor announces, "Fiat congregatio"; whereupon the registrar makes his declaration that the candidate as for degrees have received "grace" (gratiag) from their colleges to present themselves on this occasion. Parts of his formula, such as that the candidates "have kept bed and board continuously within the university for the period required," have remained intact since the Middle Ages. So, likewise, has the next stage of the ceremony, which is the most picturesque and astonishing feature.

THE WALKING RITE.

If you are an American looking down upon the scene for the first time, you will be amazed and perhaps tempted to laughter at this point, when the candidate is taken by the arm and marched by one of the proctors halfway the length of the "House" and back again.

This "walking" proceeds at such a breakneck pace that the rite seems almost absurdly lacking in dignity. But the form is one of the most significant in the academic ceremonies of the whole world, for the candidate is thus by tradition (as he did once in sober fact) passing in review before the masters of arts, who really constitute the university body and to whom he by this act is "supplicating" for admittance to their number.

It is the visible declaration of the democratic character of the university, for it means that every qualified M.A. possesses the privilege of passing upon every "suppliant" for admission to the order. Should any master find any candidate unworthy, he must pluck the sleeve of his gown, and by this act alone prevent his "proceeding" to the coveted honor. Though long since obsolete, the formality is a most precious symbol. It is, of course, also, the origin of the academic slang, "pluck" for fail.

When the candidate returns "unplucked" he is then formally presented to the vice-chancellor for his degree. Nowadays all are presented at one time, but until fifty years ago each was presented separately, and then for a time five together, each one holding a finger of his dean.

The final act consists of the oath administered by the junior proctor, which each candidate takes upon a copy of the New Testament: "You will swear to observe the statutes, privileges, customs and liberties of your university. Also, when you have been admitted to congregation and to convocation, you behave in them loyally and faithfully to the honor and profit of the university," etc. To this solemn charge the candidates return in response, "Do fidem" (I give my word).

AN INFORMAL OCCASION.

After retiring to receive their newly acquired gowns, the candidates return, with the bedel leading the procession, make their bow to the vice-chancellor, and then leave the House or join the spectators. For them, without further ado, convocation is consummated. To these newly "commenced" masters—it is their ceremony, as distinguished somewhat from formulas applied to doctoral and baccalaureate candidates, which is here described—full privilege is now granted by ancient and original tradition to teach.

No music, no commencement oration, no diplomas tied with gay ribbons, no pronouncement by college presidents that these degrees are granted by gracious authority of (absentee) trustees, no conferment of honorary titles upon successful bankers—none of the elaborations of the American college commencement.

Strangely informal, indeed, and rather tediously simple, all this seems to the American, who sees only a vestige of the former ceremonials. But each detail that survives in however abbreviated form is consecrated by the ancient glory of Oxford. And the name which in America has been adopted (and which commencement orators in the United States tell young graduates means the commencement of their real work in life) still preserves the meaning of the twelfth century, when teachers were not hired, but won their admission to the goodly company of scholars by the suffrages of their peers.

AMERICA'S RURAL SCHOOLS

FORGING STEADILY AHEAD.

Despite the movement of population city-ward, over 5,000,000 American children are receiving their education—and their only education—in the little schoolhouse at the crossroads, writes the Special Correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor" to that paper. If we could make a sweeping circle of the whole country by airplane and look down from that point of vantage upon these many thousands of centres, only thus could be actually visualize the extent to which they constitute the educational opportunity of future citizens. Probably only the barest handful of specialists realize that in a large number of the states the schools of rural communities or of small towns serving the surrounding country districts far outnumber those of the cities. Louisiana, for instance, outside a New Orleans, is almost exclusively a rural school State, and through the South and West a more or less similar condition prevails. Some slight idea of their number can me most succinctly conveyed by citing the fact that 13 of the states have more than 5000 one-teacher schools apiece, and Iowa, Illinois and Pennsylvania have the astonishing number of 9000 each. The total number for the whole country is 168,000.

The question is, what sort of opportunity shall the children of these vast areas be offered? Here in America we are pledged to give every future citizen not only elementary, but also secondary education. The cities and larger towns have in the past 50 years made a strenuous and on the whole, it may be said, a conscientious and effective effort to make adequate provision for this training. But it must be admitted that the educational opportunity of the rural districts remains still the weakest spot of the school system.

GRATIFYING CHANGE.

Therefore it is highly gratifying to have presented an outline of present conditions throughout the country, and to get a picture of the steady advances that are being made, as revealed in the advance sheets of the biennial survey of education in the United States (1922-1924 published by the Federal Bureau of Education. Only this national and official agency alone can assemble the data on a nation-wide scale, and hence its bulletins represent the most complete and authoritative information.

In the present report just issued, entitled "Constructive Tendencies in Rural Education," Mrs. Katherine M. Cook summarizes the progress achieved in this field of educational endeavour and also the pressing problems. Most encouraging is the increasing amount of financial aid allotted to local communities by the states. Seventeen have added to the support already in effect or have improved methods of distributing the funds. Seven of the states, Indiana, West Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Missouri, have, moreover, promoted a legislative programme involving state aid to rural schools. The importance of such measures can be realized in the light of the great difficulty which sparsely settled communities have in properly financing their schools without imposing an intolerable burden of taxation upon a comparatively few persons.

An integral element in the whole financial problem is, of course, that of improving the quality of the teachers. The requirements are still deplorably low, and they must remain comparatively low, if teachers are to continue to be secured at 735 a year, the average salary received by these 168,000 persons. Most states have laws specifying minimum qualifications, but those candidates for positions who secure one or more years of professional training in addition to the high-school course can often better their financial condition by entering the systems of larger communities, where the average salaries range from dollar 1100 in towns of 2500 to 5000 inhabitants to almost dollar 2000 in cities of 100,000 or more in population. Hence many of the rural positions are going begging.

A SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION.

The solution, or at least one of the most successful existing solutions of this problem is that typical American institution, the consolidated school. All over the country during the fast few years, the little one-room wooden shacks at the various cross-

(Continued on page 15)

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This is a simple and inexpensive remedy, but it gives results which cannot possibly be obtained by any other means, and it has been used with success in all parts of the world for over forty years.

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FROM URDU PAPERS.

IRELAND'S EXAMPLE.

Writing on the Round Table Conference to be held in Capetown in December, "Tej" (Delhi) observes:—"We hope all the Asiatic nations will make the cause of India their own and will exert their influence with a view to solve the Indian problem in South Africa. It is the duty of the white nations to win over the 'coloured' peoples by first healing their wounds. They should bear in mind that the cup of patience of the Indians has become brimful and that they cannot put up with any more humiliations. However we trust that both the whites as well as the coloured nations will try their utmost in order to establish the principle of justice and equality in the world."

On the defeat of Mr. Asif Ali "Swarajiya" (Lahore) remarks:—"The election of Lala Rang Behari Lal to the Legislative Assembly does no honour to India. The Hindu nation which has produced men like Rama, Harish Chandra and Yudheshtar has weakened its prestige by acting contrary to its pledge. This breach of promise on the part of the Hindus is a slur on the fair name of the Hindu Nation. It is a pity that a pledge has been broken for the sake of an ordinary membership."

A LIFE OF PIETY.

In a short article published in "Tej" (Delhi), Raja Mahindra Pratap exhorts the Hindus to be strong. He says:—"It is the Hindus alone who can safeguard the interests of the Hindus. None else can do this work for them. For safeguarding their own interests it is necessary for the Hindus to be strong. They should be truly religious, pious and strong people. Nobody can protect himself by becoming irreligious. Life lies in piety. To-day the Hindu nation is detached from religion. It is incapable of showing any sacrifice. It does not honour truth. Most of the Hindus are to-day falling a prey to selfishness. The Hindus can protect their interests only when they become fearless by strongly believing in their own faith. It is the duty of the Hindu leaders to show the Hindu people the right path. But it is a pity they are teaching them to depend on the alien Government. The right path is that every Hindu, wherever he may be, should be able to protect himself. It is of no avail to depend on others. The rights of others should not be encroached upon, but the Hindus should be fully prepared to give their lives in defending their own rights."

IRELAND'S EXAMPLE.

Under the heading, "Ambitions of Ireland," "Hamdard" (Delhi) observes:—"We learn from a French newspaper that Ireland has contracted treaties with Germany and the British Colonies and has sent their copies to the League of Nations for being registered. Ireland has thus asserted her international status although such a procedure has no doubt created certain complexities. Ireland has, by taking a bold step with regard to her foreign affairs, set a fine example for other British colonies to follow. The people of Ireland are not unmindful of their ideal in spite of their differences of religion and politics. But we Indians are as yet far from achieving autonomy and owing to want of foresight on our part we are getting farther still. We have fallen a prey to the tactics of selfish persons and we are undoing what we had so far done.

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A GREAT SOCIALIST.

EUGENE DEBS.

Eugene Victor Debs, the great American Socialist, died in mail week. He had been in hospital, suffering from nephritis, for four weeks, and had been unconscious since Tuesday morning.

Almost his last remark was: "I will go to my grave convinced that Socialism, and Socialsm alone, offers the only remedy for the political and economic troubles of mankind."

'Eugene Debs was more than the leader of the American Socialist movement. He was its real creator. There were Socialists before him : it was Victor Berger visiting him in jail, who "converted" him. But it was Debs who gave the movement life and reality.

Born 71 years ago in Terre Haute, Indiana— where he died of Alastian parents, Debs went to work at the age of 14 in the local railway shops.

Before he was 20 he had thrown himself into the work of organising the railwaymen. At 25 he was secretary of his union. Still a Democrat in politics, he had served in the Indiana Legislature.

It was the great Pullman strike in 1894 that changed his career. Scornfully refusing to obey an injunction, Debs and his fellow strike leaders went to jail for six months. He "went to Woodstock a union man and came out a Socialist."

With Berger and Seymour Stedman he set to work to found the Socialist Party of America. Its first convention was held in 1897. Debs was its first presidential candidate in 1900—and again in 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1920.

The last time he fought the campaign as Convict 9653 in Atlanta jail. When America went in to the war Debs refused to abate his opposition to it by one jot or one tittle. In a bold speech at Canton, Ohio, he urged the workers to do nothing in support of the war.

TEN YEARS' SENTENCE.

President Wilson's Quaker Attorney-General Palmer got him ten years5 imprisonment for that speech. But in 1922 President Harding released him as an "act of grace."

Not a great thinker, not indeed a constructive thinker at all, derided by many as a "sentimentalist," Debs' power lay in his passionate sincerity, and in his gift of direct simple appeal to the ordinary working-class man and woman. Toward the end of his life he had become a legend—the best hated and best loved man in America.

OXFORD CONVOCATION.

(Continued from page 14).

roads have given way to slightly modern structures often of brick or cement containing rooms for the various grades, each taught by its trained teacher. Since the war more than 20,000 overcrowded unsanitary schools have been abandoned and the children transferred to about 7500 new centres. The esults of this nation-wide progress will be immediately obvious: far superior physical conditions, far better grading of pupils, far more efficient administration. As to the efficiency of the teaching, while we must not suppose that material rewards constitute an absolute index of spiritual quality, yet the chances are that the average of dollar 300 more a year which consolidated school teachers receive in comparison with those in one-room schools does represent a real advance in instruction.

Not the least interesting problem of the community school centre is that of transporting the children considerable distances. On this item alone in 1924 the United States spent no less than dollar 30,000,000. Without burdening this survey any further with mere statistics, we can realize from this one amount how vitally the rural school is bound up with the automobile industry, and how important is the good roads programme to education. These facts, furthermore, serve to emphasize the way in which the recent enormously increased facilities of communication are enhancing the educational opportunities of almost half of the present total number of America's future citizens.

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"THE HINDU" ANNUAL, 1926.

As usual the current year's Annual will be issued about the first week of December next. It is planned to be a great improvement over the productions of the previous years. The large number of articles would make the Annual a regular literary digest by their range, variety and the weight of authority behind them.

Among the contributors to this number are :—

Mr. Wickam Steed (the late Editor of "The Times" London) Sir Velantine Chirol, Mr. J. A. Spender (of the Westminster Gazette), Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. Philip Snowden (Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Bertrand Russel and Mr. Nevinson in Britain : Mr. Reue Guenon, Leon Bazalgetts, Jean Richard Block and H. H. Diep Van Ky in the continent of Europe : Mr. Savel Zimand and J. H. Holmes in America and Lala Lajpat Rai, The Rt. Hon. V.S.S. Sastri and Dr. C.V. Raman among others in India.

The Annual will include many highly artistic and valuable coloured and monochrome reproductions illustrative of Indian art and the camera in addition to many specially illustrated articles.

The cover page has been specially designed and will be printed in an arresting range of colours.

Last year in spite of our precaution the rush for the Annual was so great that all the copies were sold out the very next day after publication.

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